The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1875. NO 192.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by Man, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECOND EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

THE INQUISITION CONTINUED

Beecher's Direct Examination Amended.

A Lengthy Inquiry on the Subject of Blackmail.

NEW YORK, April 20.—At a quarter before eleven Judge Neilson entered the Brooklyn City Court room this morning, escorting Hon. Cyrus W. Field to a seat on the bench. The attendance was as large as yesterday, and included many ladies. The plaintiff and defendant were early in their places, but the late arrival of some of the counsel delayed the proceedings.

Mr. Beecher then took his place on the witness stand and continued his cross-examination. He testified: After a night's reflection I do not regard Mr. Tilton as making the charges of improper proposals against me except in a general way. He repeated these charges to me as made by his wife; he did not charge me with the offense before he stated that his wife charged me.

Mr. Fullerton read from the direct testimony of the witness, stating that Tilton charged him with having made improper proposals to his wife.

SPECIFICALLY UNTRUE.

Specifically, said the witness, this is not true. I regarded the word "charge" as synonymous to the word "declare," and it was in this sense I used it in writing to my nephew. When I said the charges were withdrawn I referred to the charges Tilton told against me, not those of Bowen's which he had repeated. While Tilton narrated the charges to me he charged only in the manner in which charges had been told him by his wife. Prior to meeting Tilton on the cars, and the writing of the "ragged edge" letter, there occurred Mrs. Tilton's letter, which before left for the West, speaking of Mr. Tilton's harshness. Mr. Tilton was dissatisfied, and the difficulties he had got himself into by the Woodhull publication and his connection with the Steinway Hall meeting, and he attributed his changed fortunes to me and my influence. He thought I was trying to crush him. I did not make the charges against me known then, because Moulton did not wish them to be made public; I do not know if Moulton knew that I was informed of them nor were others than those of improper proposals; he never mentioned it to me if he did. Moulton's whole conduct was that of a man who believed in my innocence of the charges of improper proposals; we never had words together on the subject; nor did I ask him for his opinions about them.

THE KEEN SUSPICION.

Mr. Fullerton read from a letter written by witness on February 5, 1872, in which the writer spoke of the "keen suspicion running through his life."

The witness said this suspicion referred to the manner in which men would regard his moral conduct and character; I expected to clear myself by silence, and thought life could be cleared. I felt through it I should have to meet a divided church, and that there was no better method of investigating this matter than the Congregational Church, and that there would be strong feeling against the charges. The point of sacrifice was that I was using this church to save myself. I meant by "stepping down and out" to resign my pastorate. I thought

MY CRIME

then was in winning this woman's affections, supposing the deception would end the matter that was at the head of it. I could have gone to no other persons with the matter, for it would be one guide: there was not one in my congregation that I could trust in this condition of things.

MRS. MOULTON CONTRADICTED.

I saw Mrs. Moulton at her own house about that time, and was in great trepidation of mind. I said to her that Tilton wanted to be a here before the public. I did not lie down on the sofa; it was not an uncommon thing for me to lie down on the sofa while waiting for Moulton, and I would cover my face with a newspaper or something else, to prevent them becoming cold. Mrs. Moulton said this, and then by no circumstance was with a stranger or some covering. I heard but part of Mrs Moulton's testimony; do not recollect hearing her say that she kissed me on one occasion; it may have been that I suggested to my counsel the asking of this, and my impression is I did suggest it. I never said to her that she seemed to me like a section of the day of judgment. I will swear I used no expression that would or could be construed in that way. I will say that I never used that expression. On my part there was nothing passed between her and me about confession of the church nor the sentence to be laid before it; neither was it the subject of conversation between us. I remember when I was testifying about the statement of Mrs. Moulton's I used the words "not of her own accord;" perhaps I should not have said this, but what I meant was she was influenced by her husband.

THE WEST CHARGES.

I cannot answer upon my present recollections if I was prepared to resign when the West charges were proposed to be pushed against me. The West charges brought the whole church into a state of excitement; they were made first in the winter of 1871; the consequences of them, however, ran into the spring of 1873. The resignation referred to in my statement was prepared in May, 1874, the one I proposed using if I thought the charges were pushed. I do not remember writing it, but remember saying that I would resign. [Shown a letter.] I recognize the handwriting of this letter; this is the letter to Moulton, saying I have left no reference to the deacons' meeting; I was afraid of the women talking, but did not know that Mrs. Bradshaw was to be a witness before the church.

Mr. Fullerton read the third specification of the West charges, as follows:

"III. At an interview with Mrs. Andrew Bradshaw, in Thompson's dining room, on Clinton street, on or about the 2d of August, 1870, Theodore Tilton stated that he had discovered a criminal intimacy existing between his wife and Mr. Beecher. Afterward, in November, 1872, referring to that conversation, Mr. Tilton said to Mrs. Bradshaw that he retracted none of the accusations which he had formerly made against Mr. Beecher."

Q. When did you first become acquainted with that specification? A. I never did.

Q. Is it your impression you became acquainted with it yet? A. No, sir; it is quite a stranger to me.

Q. As yet? A. As yet, sir.

Q. So, do you mean to say you did not read it? A. I am not acquainted with a man because I have not met him, or with a paragraph because I have heard it read.

Q. You never were made acquainted with that paragraph? A. No, sir; I never knew anything about that paragraph.

Q. Although the charge was made by a member of your church against yourself and brought before a committee of your church, which led, as you say, to a good deal of conversation between yourself and other members of the church; yet you never heard what that charge was? A. I did not hear what that specification was.

Q. Did you hear that charge? A. No; that was an after addition.

Q. One moment. My question covers the whole ground. Did you not hear what that charge was? A. No, sir; I did not hear a word of it.

Q. No one ever intimated it to you that such a charge was in existence? A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Well, you say they did not? A. No; I will say that at that time it made no impression on my mind.

Q. A charge that Theodore Tilton had accused you of having sexual intercourse with his wife—

Mr. Evarts—No, no; not that.

Mr. Fullerton—Of criminal intimacy with his wife would make no impression on your mind? Do you mean to say that? A. I do, sir.

Q. Let me read Mr. Bellows's sentence: "Mr. Beecher said he had sent for me, because he had heard the day before that there was to be a meeting of the deacons in regard to the matter, and he was very anxious that no meeting should take place, and asked me to go and see Mr. Halliday and see that the meeting should not take place." Do you recollect that? A. No, sir; I don't recollect.

WALKS WITH MRS. TILTON.

The first walk I had with Mrs. Tilton was in the autumn of 1871, when I met her in the street accidentally on another occasion I met in Montague street and walked with her to her house; I think it was in the afternoon; I do not know how many blocks I walked with her; I left her at the door; I talked with her, but not about the scandal, nor did I ask her if the charge of winning her affections was true; it took it for granted it was not yet; I walked with her through the public streets; I remember parting with her in a carriage of green wood to bury little Paul, but was never at a picture gallery with her, nor ever visited Barony's with her.

Q. Mr. Beecher, did you walk with Mrs. Tilton in the city of New York in the autumn of 1871, at any time? A. I don't recollect, sir.

Q. Were you in a house of refreshment, or oyster saloon, with her in the year 1871 or 1872? A. Not that I recollect, sir.

Q. Do you think it could have taken place and you not recollect it? A. I don't think it could.

Q. Well, are you in a condition to swear positively that it did not take place? A. According to the best of my recollection no such thing ever took place.

Q. That's as far as you go? A. As far as I go.

WARNING MRS. TILTON.

In those walks with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, or in these conversations with Mrs. Tilton of which you have spoken, did you admonish her against permitting her affections to be enlisted to any further extent than they had already been enlisted? A. I did not, sir.

Q. Was there anything upon that subject said? A. Not a word.

Q. And you at the same time, as I understand you, were laboring under the strong conviction that she had given her affections to you? A. I was, sir.

Q. Well, were you not in fear that they would be still to a greater extent enlisted in you than they had been? A. No, sir; not to a greater extent.

Q. You thought that no difficulty would result from this communication with her? A. I thought there was good ought.

A. Although you did not warn her against going any further in that direction? A. Not by warning her, but by forming in her mind or her mind several influences that would set her above it.

BESSIE TURNER'S EXPENSES.

Q. I understand you to say that you didn't learn of Bessie Turner's absence until the letter of Mrs. Morse's was handed you in January, 1871? A. I believe I stated that; that is my impression.

Q. Were you not made acquainted with the fact that she had been sent away? A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Until you received that letter of Mrs. Morse's, did you suppose that she was still in Mrs. Tilton's family? A. I do not suppose I thought anything about it; I had no reason to suppose but that she was.

Q. Had you been informed by her, or by any other person, that she knew of this charge which had been preferred against you? A. I was not.

Q. Had you no intimation from any quarter that she was? A. Not a shadow.

Q. When did you first pay out any money in reference to Bessie Turner? A. I have no memorandum since June 23d.

Q. And what amount did you advance at that time? I could not tell.

Q. How did you make the advance? A. Through Moulton.

Q. Is that one of the checks you gave to Moulton? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What occurred previous to giving that check, which resulted in your giving it? A. He said to me, in substance, that the term bills of Bessie Turner, who was in the West, were due, and it would be embarrassing to Tilton to have to meet them in the state of affairs; that he had expended himself a great deal of money and he thought it would be a very kind thing if I would pay. I told him I would do it with great pleasure. That was the substance of the representation.

Q. Well, did you ask him at that time why he was educating Bessie Turner? A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did it occur to you to ask anything about the matter? A. No, sir; that is not my habit.

Q. Had anything taken place between you and Moulton prior to that date on the subject of advancing money? A. I only recollect one thing, and that was prior to that. He had spoken about a mortgage on Tilton's house and said that he thought it ought to be raised; that Tilton would be willing to settle the house, then, upon his wife. I told him whenever anything of that kind was undertaken by the friends of Tilton I wanted to be counted in; I wanted to do my share.

Q. Is that all that occurred between you and Moulton prior to the subject of this check in 1871? A. All that I recollect.

Q. You were quite willing to give that check? A. Very willing, and another like it.

Q. Was that was made at the time? A. Not the slightest; it was done as kindly and with as much gentlemanliness as I ever knew.

Q. There was no suggestion that there was any duty resting upon you? A. None at all.

Q. You did it freely? A. I did it freely as an office of kindness; that was the ground upon which he put it.

Q. And that was the ground upon which you did it? A. That was the ground.

WAS IT BLACKMAIL?

Q. Well, you didn't regard that as blackmail, then? A. Oh! I didn't.

Q. He told you distinctly what it was for, I understand you? A. I knew what it was for; we did not go into any considerable conversation about it; it did not take three minutes.

Q. And had there been no suggestion on your part, of a general nature, that you were to contribute to the wants or interests of Tilton? A. I think not, except in regard to the first—that he, as the originator of his house, there may have been, but I don't recollect anything.

Q. Didn't you suggest to him, generally, that if Tilton wanted assistance you were willing to render it? A. I did, at some part of the interviews.

Q. Don't you think you did that pretty early in the history of the difficulty? A. That I cannot say, sir.

Q. What is your best judgment of the subject? What do you think? A. I have a general recollection only of these two cases.

Q. I'll ask you, then, whether or not you did not, at an early day of the difficulty, speak to Moulton that you would assist if assistance was needed? A. Not in that form, except in the instance I have mentioned in regard to the mortgage on the house and before the time of the Woodhull difficulty, sir.

Q. What was said before you advanced that money? A. Nothing, except he merely said he had got another term bill and would like me—Tilton to give him some pecuniary—

Q. And you gave him a check? A. I presume so, sir.

Q. And the circumstances attending the giving of this second check—did you consult the same as to the first? A. Not intentionally, if they were, sir. Sometimes he asked me by note, sometimes personally, and I can't identify one note from another.

Q. Have you the notes he wrote you? A. I think there is one in evidence.

Q. Yesterday paper, I believe, I would be willing to stand in my place and do my part.

Q. That suggestion proceeded from you? A. Of course, yes.

Q. Yes. A. Oh! yes, sir; I was very prompt in that.

Q. Was there any intimation of any kind or character from Moulton, before you made this offer, that you ought to do it? A. Not the slightest.

Q. Was there anything that could be considered an intimation that it would be agreeable if you would do it? A. He said it would be the right thing if Tilton's friends would do it.

Q. He did not suggest as to which of Tilton's friends were—who should do it? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, did Moulton ever call upon you and insist upon taking up this mortgage? A. He never did.

Q. Did you recur to the subject afterwards? A. I think once I mentioned it again.

Q. How long after this first conversation that the mortgage was suggested? A. I cannot tell within two years; it was at some interval; I suppose I mentioned it because I thought some feeling of delicacy on his part hindered him and I made the suggestion again.

Q. Didn't you speak more than once to him on the subject of that mortgage before it was brought up? A. I think not.

Q. Have you stated in your direct examination that "he never, as I recall, mentioned it to me again, but I did to him once or twice, but I can't tell at how long spaces after?" A. My impression is I should prefer the "once."

Q. You asked him if anything had been done—if anything was going to be done with regard to that mortgage? A. Well, I cannot state distinctly about that; I remember distinctly the motive which actuated me in mentioning it, and I brought it to his memory that I stood ready to fulfill my share in any movement.

Q. You brought the subject up? A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. Fearing that he might have forgotten it, or was too delicate to speak about it. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, up to the time when that $5,000 was raised by you, as you have stated, had Moulton at any time or place suggested to you anything more than he had suggested in the first instance about taking up this mortgage by the friends of Mr. Tilton? A. Not that I recollect.

OTHER VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. Beecher continued to testify that the money on Tilton's house was paid over May 1st, 1873. He had several conversations with Moulton in respect to the affairs of the *Golden Age* and Tilton; Mr. Moulton thought that the paper was indispensable to Tilton's salvation, as he must have some work to do. He was considerably in debt; some of Tilton's friends about putting the paper on a prosperous footing. Moulton introduced the matter and drew out a letter from his pocket and read extracts from it which were a statement from a friend that a cash capital of $2,000 had been sent and two time drafts had been sent. Moulton mentioned that the drafts were about equal with that cash payment; he said he would not use the draft. Witness understood that the cash had been paid for the purpose. Moulton brought his hand on his knee and said: "That is what I should like to do." Witness took an interest in having the *Golden Age* succeed, as did Moulton. He did not recognize Moulton's sensitiveness as a hint to him; he felt it to be a hint when he got home to contribute. Witness made a contribution to the *Golden Age* voluntarily; he did not consider that this contribution was made by him growing out of the charges made against him; he would not have paid a cent if he had been killed for it on any other consideration but that of the purest kindness and sympathy. He did not regard the money obtained by Moulton in this way as blackmail. He paid no money after the $5,000. He rejoiced to be able to give the money.

Q. You paid the money without finding fault with anybody? A. Without finding the slightest fault.

Q. Or thinking that you had in any way been taken advantage of? A. I did not dream of it.

Q. Or imposed upon? A. Or imposed upon. When I say that, of course you understand me to say that this applies to my thoughts about Moulton.

Q. Yes, certainly. Now, Mr. Beecher, I must ask you again whether you have no memory of getting at the exact sum which you contributed? A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. Well, did you think that Tilton had any agency in getting this money at that time—that is any sum that you paid? A. Well, no; no agency that I know of. The thought occurred to me at times in regard—that he knew of it.

Q. Well, when Moulton got the five thousand dollars from you, didn't he tell you he should not tell Tilton where it came from? A. I don't recollect about that, sir.

Q. I ask you would tax your recollection upon that subject. Now, didn't he say to you that he should not inform Tilton of the source from which that sum came? A. I don't recollect about that, sir.

Q. Well, don't you think something took place upon that subject? A. All that I recall is, now, that he should husband that and feed it out to Tilton carefully and judiciously.

Q. Yes; and you believed he would do so, didn't you? A. I did, sir, and I believed him to be as good a friend as need be.

Q. And he did not say anything about concealing from Tilton where it came? A. No, sir; not however, as I recollect that he did, sir.

WAS TILTON BLACKMAILING?

Q. Well, did you think that Theodore Tilton, up to the time you paid the five thousand dollars, was levying blackmail upon you in any way? A. I cannot say that I thought so.

Q. Had you any reason to think so at all? A. I had no reason, and I don't know that I did; I may have had the suggestion flit across my mind, but it was nothing that made any serious impress on, sir.

Q. Well, if it didn't flit, then don't let us have anything more than flit. Let me read to you and see if you recollect this: [Reading.] "The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail; this did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000." A. I only recurred then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. I presume that that thought flitted through my mind then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. It occurred in that sense of transient thought.

Q. That you had been imposed upon and had paid blackmail? A. That Tilton was receiving money from me.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, if you please—did it occur to you when you paid the five thousand you had been imposed upon and that blackmail had been obtained from you? A. Will you read that, if you please, again, sir?

Q. I will. [Reading.] "The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail; this did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000." A. I only recurred then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. I presume that that thought flitted through my mind then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. It occurred in that sense of transient thought.

Q. That you had been imposed upon and had paid blackmail? A. That Tilton was receiving money from me.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, if you please—did it occur to you when you paid the five thousand you had been imposed upon and that blackmail had been obtained from you? A. Will you read that, if you please, again, sir?

Q. I will. [Reading.] "The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Mr. Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmail; this did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000." A. I only recurred then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. I presume that that thought flitted through your

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

THE cold, on Saturday last, was very intense in the Northwest. At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, the thermometer marked five degrees below zero, and at Chicago, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa, it marked zero.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Assistant Treasurers to begin the payment of the May interest to-day without rebate. This should cause a large gain in the specie average of the banks, and a corresponding increase in the reserves.

HORATIO SEYMOUR speaks of Governor TILDEN as an "ugly honest" man. TILDEN, we believe, is not uglier than the common run of men; but whenever a New York Democrat begins to grow honest he begins to grow ugly in the eyes of his political associates.

THE total value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $847,734, against $708,578 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports since the beginning of the year reach a valuation of $10,988,883, against $9,541,405 for the relating period of 1874.

Now that the right to examine national banks for unstamped checks has been affirmed by the Treasury Department, Commissioner DOUGLASS has decided that the regular bank examiners, and not special officers, shall investigate the national banks for that purpose.

SOME of the Democratic papers affect surprise at the emphatic anti-third term tone of the Republican press. Their wonder is merely feigned, however. The Republican party is not a Grantolatrous organization, even if the Democrats are addicted to the worship of LEE.

A BROTHER of the burglar MOSHER, who was shot at Bay Ridge last fall, has been arrested, and it is claimed that he can, if he will, give a clue to little CHARLIE ROSS' whereabouts. Let us trust that the heart-breaking mystery may now be speedily cleared up.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the destruction of the world, which, according to the Second Adventists, was to have taken place on Monday evening, has been postponed until further notice, leaving the Millerites still sitting on the ragged edge of millennial expectation.

AN EVENING paper affirms that there are a million and a half black voters in the United States who cannot read. With the trifling exception that the numerical estimate is too large by nearly half a million, and the educational guess wrong by from thirty to forty per cent., this is tolerably correct.

THE annual pleasure exodus from this country to Europe has already begun, and before it ends thousands upon thousands of dollars will be taken out of use and circulation here, to be scattered with foolish prodigality abroad, instead of being made to contribute to the life-blood of our own industry and trade.

THE Committee of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, on the collection of ores and minerals for the Centennial, has resolved to co-operate with the Smithsonian Institute, and will soon issue a circular explaining particulars. This harmonious unity of action will largely increase the prospects of success.

THE Washington *Star* says "the practical operation of the compulsory education law of New York has developed the fact that most of the absenteeism in the public schools is caused by truancy." It has also developed the fact that the school accommodations will have to be largely increased in order to provide room for these "truants."

ONE of BEECHER'S witnesses is in trouble. COWLEY, the Boston lawyer and "labor reformer"—being now pending in the Superior Court of Massachusetts to expel him from the bar for having refused to refund a hundred dollars included in excess of the judgment by mistake by the Clerk of the court, in issuing a certain execution against a defendant, recently.

THE Democrats are reckoning altogether without their host in counting on success in the next Presidential campaign. Faster than any Republican has made the fool, the Democrats have played the rascal. Whatever mistakes the Republican party has made, have been of the head; but the vices of the Democracy have been of the heart. As between these, the people know well how to choose.

THERE was once a Frenchman who, traveling in Germany and being served at the first hotel where he stopped, by a hunchback, red-haired and stammering waiter, afterward reported that the Germans were a hunch-backed and red-haired people, who nearly all stammered. Just as much truth is the description which the *Courier-Journal* gives of the views, sentiments and purposes of the Northern people with regard to the ex-rebels of the South.

IN ONE of the townships of Montcalm county, Michigan, there is not a single resident who takes any paper published in Michigan, and as a consequence thirty Democratic residents scratched the name of the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge from their tickets at the last election, under the belief that some rascally Republican was trying to play a trick on them. The Detroit *Post* thinks that the absence of ANDREW JACKSON'S name on the ticket was what first aroused their suspicion.

ST. LOUIS has given up the plan of calculating her present population by the number of names in the directory, as she bases her figures, now, upon the number of SMITHS among her citizens. A statistician of that city lays down the proposition, that in all large cities, there is one person named SMITH to every 540 of population; and as there are 966 persons named SMITH in St. Louis, her population must be 489,240. Chicago, on the contrary, claims to have 1,360 SMITHS, and so poor St. Louis is distanced again by her rival.

THE regular Democratic organ at Toledo, Ohio, is in trouble with its creditors, and its permanent suspension is threatened; whereupon, the Catholic *Review*, a paper published in the same place, says: "Even if the *Democrat and Herald* should pass out of existence, still there would be left an organ for the Democrats of Toledo—an organ, at least in the sense of advocating pure Democracy, whether with or without party patronge—and that organ is the *Review*." The moral of this observation lies in the application of it.

IN DISCUSSING the Spanish question the St. Louis *Republican* pithily observes that "Bourbonism and education can no more flourish on the same soil than the flowers and fruits of the tropics can grow amid the eternal frosts which encompass the Pole." This is quite true. The one is a deadly foe of the other, and where the one prespore the other must necessarily languish. But it is equally as true of our country as of Spain, and it is a very noticeable and suggestive fact that, while in localities where groggeries and ignorance predominate, Democracy is most powerful, where churches and school houses abound, Republicanism is most strong.

THE croakers are still insisting that the next wheat crop will not be nearly as large as usual, on account of the severity of the winter. It is a notable fact, however, that while there is generally more or less talk about short crops at this season of the year, it always originates with speculative cliques. There is another thing, too, about the new crops of cereals and cotton, which should not be lost sight of, and that is that this year's crop of all the products of the soil will be raised and harvested upon lower prices for labor than for several years past. This will enable the planters of the South, and the farmers of the West, to sell their cotton, wheat, corn and other products at comparatively low prices, and still make a profit, a result which cannot fail to exercise an important bearing on the fall trade. Upon the whole, we are likely to enter the centennial year with a degree of prosperity that will reflect credit upon the enterprise and recuperative ability of the country.

THE *Observer*, published at Washington, Pennsylvania, speaks of an old sign, found in a building which has just been torn down in that place, indicating the room therein once occupied by "the *Patriot* office," and says:

"By reference to 'Creigh's History of Washington County,' we find that the *Patriot* was published in 1813 by Major Russell Errett, now of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. The *Patriot* was an Abolition paper, and advocated the election of Birney, for President, and Dr. F. J. LeMoyne, of Pittsburgh, for Governor."

If "CREIGH'S History" states any such facts it is a very unveracious chronicle. The Washington *Patriot*, above referred to, was started in April, 1845. It consequently never supported BIRNEY for President, in conjunction with Dr. LEMOYNE for Governor, those gentlemen having been candidates together in 1844. Dr. LEMOYNE, besides, lived then, as he lives now, in Washington, Pa., and never lived in Pittsburgh. These corrections are not material; but if the facts were worth stating at all, they were worth stating correctly.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

It is a good thing for the municipalities of Pennsylvania that they are now practically cut off from the possibility of increasing their indebtedness, the limit fixed by the Constitution having been reached by most of them; for it is certain that, without that limit, they would all have plunged ere long into the gulf that has nearly swallowed up New York and is fast swallowing up the cities of other States.

In his recent lecture at New York, Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ showed that in ten years the debt of that city has increased from $35,000,000 to $115,000,000, and that the city government now costs nearly $34,000,000 annually. It thus costs as much, now, to run New York for a year as the entire debt of the city ten years since. One years' revenue in 1875 would have paid off the debt of 1865! And the debt goes on increasing—rapidly, recklessly and regularly. It will have to stop, somehow, and at some time; but it will never stop until it is stopped by Constitutional limitation, or until the city loses its credit as a borrower.

It is some encouragement to see such men as Mr. SCHULTZ pointing out the dangerous drift of affairs in his city, and it is also pleasant to see public attention drawn to the same evil in Massachusetts. The Legislature of that State has taken the subject up, and bills have been introduced having for their purpose the placing of restraints upon city indebtedness. The figures developed by this legislative inquiry will appear startling even to people in other regions, where recklessness has prevailed in this business:

1874, debts of cities and towns	$80,427,245
1870, same	34,826,860
Increase in four years	$45,600,385

In the same time the increase in property valuation has been 29 per cent., and the amount of money raised by taxation has increased 30½ per cent., while the increase of debt has been 130 per cent. It is not to be wondered at that the Legislature should cry "Halt!" and attempt to put an end to the system of paying for everything in bonds. In the olden times, a Massachusetts town that wanted to build a bridge, or a school house, or market house, or town hall, levied a tax to raise the needed money, and paid its way as it went along; now, it scorns any such slow process. It issues bonds to pay for such work, and throws the burden of payment on the future. That future, unfortunately, cannot be postponed forever. It is beginning to approach for some of those who have drawn largely upon it, and the first step toward preparing to meet it is to shut the gates and bar the way to any further drafts upon futurity. Pay as you go is the only safe rule, for municipalities as for men; and if you have to go slow, you will at least have the consolation of knowing that you are not going headlong to ruin.

THERE is a huge committee of Texans traveling through the Northern States just now, for the purpose of promoting immigration to Texas. They come with perfect confidence in their ability to turn the tide of immigration southward, oblivious, apparently, of the fact that all similar efforts have heretofore proved to be failures. The St. Louis *Republican* has looked at the subject philosophically, and after examining it thoroughly has come to the conclusion that Northern immigration does not go South to any appreciable extent, the only exception being in the case of Missouri, which has become immensely prosperous in consequence. The true interest of the South lies in encouraging a movement of Northern population southward; but the policy she has pursued has uniformly been discouraging. Numberless efforts have been made to settle bodies of immigrants in the South, and all of them have failed. Why? Because the South is ruled by a class that will not work themselves and who heartily despise all who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. The social, moral and political atmosphere is repulsive to all new-comers, and the South must show, what it has never yet shown, a determination to regenerate itself, before it can coax new blood into its veins.

Is it any better in Texas than elsewhere in the South? Not a whit. She is ruled by cut-throats, raiders, cattle-thieves and marauders. Those who are so unfortunate as to live there, find that they can enjoy peace only by fighting for it. The immigrant, with a young family growing up beside him, wants to find a home where he can be safe; and so long as he can find vacant lands in such States as Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Minnesota, he will not pass them by, with their future certainties of churches, schools, and an intelligent society, for any inducements that Texas can offer him, where churches are sparse, schools unknown, and the bowie-knife and pistol are predominant.

HON. WM. H. WHEELER, of New York, who undertook the task of arranging the compromise agreed upon in Louisiana, has returned from his visit to New Orleans, and gives a very hopeful view of the condition of affairs in that State. He says:

"The condition of affairs in that city is much more hopeful than it appeared when the committee of the House were there last winter. The compromise in the Legislature has been adopted in good faith by both parties, and under circumstances which will compel its observance. Many citizens of New Orleans say there has been no time since the war when so much good feeling existed in the city. The meeting of the Legislature created no excitement calling for any precautions against violence, and the attendance of a policeman even was not necessary to enforce order. The business men, bankers, merchants, insurance men and the like have begun to assert themselves in the city, and it is largely to their influence that the successful adoption of the compromise is due."

This is a very encouraging view, Mr. WHEELER; but how does it happen that, as soon as your back is turned upon New Orleans, the Democrats of the Louisiana Legislature proceed to caucus together and concert measures for overthrowing your compromise? They are not content to abide by the revision of the election returns made by the Compromise Committee, although they solemnly agreed, before it was adopted, to abide by it and not to disturb it; but they now propose to unseat enough Republican members of the House to give them a majority on joint ballot. This is a plain violation of the compact entered into by both parties, and indicates that a Southern Democrat is incapable of keeping his promises. He is the twin brother of Treachery, and whoever puts his trust in him will most surely be confounded.

SENATOR KERNAN, of New York, in response to a recent serenade, spoke of the canal frauds just unearthed in that State as "irregularities!" These little irregularities have defrauded the people of New York of several millions of dollars; but as they were committed by Democrats, the new United States Senator hopes they will be treated leniently, and that there will be no attempt to make party capital out of them. If they had been perpetrated by Republicans the case would have been different. Perhaps, in that event, the Senator could have risen to the dignity of calling them thefts; but, as the guilty parties are all active partisans on the Senator's side, it is the best policy to treat them as being, to be sure, a little irregular, but still nothing to make a fuss over. This is the genuine Democratic panacea for corruption, whenever Democratic hands are found tainted with it, viz: gloss it over, give it a mild name, and say no more about it. The guilty Democrats get off very easily, in that way; but what has been done by it toward preventing such "irregularities" in future? Nothing. The course recommended by Senator KERNAN tends rather to encourage them. The public sentiment of New York must either ferret out and punish these thieves, or theft will become a more nominal offense, with no odium attaching to it. If the world is not reformed until KERNAN reforms it, it is plain that its moral condition will not be bettered very rapidly.

The introduction of machinery for washing fine coal, and its manufacture into coke for the use of iron and other metallurgical works, is probable in the near future.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

All the May magazines abound in revolutionary reminiscences.

Next, there's the capture of Ticonderoga to be celebrated on the 10th of May.

A sound idea is that of holding a Phonetic Congress at Philadelphia, during the Centennial.

Keep away from New York. Only three out of every hundred who try their fortune there, succeed.

Washington is agitating a plan for a competitive singing festival in connection with the Centennial.

We knew it would come to that. The St. Louis *Dispatch* attributes the unsettled weather to "Radicalism."

Antimony, said to contain seventy per cent. of pure metal, has been discovered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

Yesterday's New York papers give the impression that that city is one of the suburbs of Concord and Lexington.

The Milwaukeeans want more light and less expense. To get it they had better establish a good, cheap newspaper.

Choleric John Bull. Four per cent. of the people of England die a violent death. So says the *British Medical Journal*.

Root hog or die. Indian Commissioner Smith announces that "all future help to the red men must be paid for in labor."

Productive industry. The demand for baby carriages is said to be one of the most striking features of trade this spring.

The Supreme Court of Virginia has just decided that a testator can bequeath his property to the attorney who writes his will.

A Western Democratic editor says: "We are all fools, anyhow, on general principles." That man evidently understands himself.

Last month the Troy Bessemer Steel Works made 4,992 tons of ingots, which is the best month's product yet obtained anywhere.

A camp of National Guards is to be formed at Valley Forge during the Centennial, composed of representatives from every State.

The reported intention of a Cincinnati lady to give $75,000 for a new Young Men's Christian Association building in that city, is a mistake.

Col. Chas. Greene, editor of the Boston *Post*, having fallen into the scar and yellow leaf, retires from journalism after forty-four years of service.

The Indians of the Black Hills are on the warpath after the adventurous miner, who will now have a chance to exhibit his Siouxperior qualities.

Some money. The addition to the land values of the eight Northwestern States which the railroads have made, is estimated at $1,000,000,000.

The most characteristic feature of our modern civilization is, that we have reversed completely the old rule, pay as you go. It is now borrow as you go.

England will not only participate in the Centennial, but the British managers say they intend to surpass us in the industries, sciences, and arts that are represented.

And now silver has been discovered in the vicinity of Saco, Maine, and there is much excitement over the subject. Boston capitalists are already on the ground.

Arrangements are making with the Canadian Government for the transportation to Fort Garry of 5,000 Mennonites, now on the way from Russia. We ought to have scooped 'em in.

Hon. John C. New, the recently appointed United States Treasurer, yesterday gave bonds in the sum of $150,000 for the faithful performance of the duties pertaining to the office.

The latest newspaper venture at Washington is the formation of a company to start a Democratic penny paper by the name of the *Evening Telegram*. It is to appear about the first of May. It will disappear soon after.

Cincinnati is going to establish a public horticultural garden for the cultivation of American and foreign plants, ferns, etc., to be conducted after the manner of the gardens at Berlin, Cologne and other European cities.

The European bondholders have entered suit in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville against the Louisville and Paducah Railroad to foreclose the morigage. The Baltimore Bridge Company have also filed a suit against the road for $78,000, in the same court.

Here is a word from one of the poems of Aristophanes. Spell it: "Lepadotemachoselachogaleokraniolelphanodrimupotimmatosilphio paraomelitokatakechumenokichlepikossuphophattoperisteralektriuonoptengkephalokinglkiopeleiolagossiraiobaphetraganoptergon."

PERSONAL.

A young German named Klein, a private soldier in the Third United States Cavalry, lately inherited a fortune of $90,000.

A Mormon bishop was horse-whipped at Salt Lake the other day by a coal dealer, whom he refused to pay for fuel his wives burned during his absence.

Louisville has on exhibition a little girl who is one of the marvels of the age. She has literally two bodies from the waist down, and four fully developed legs.

Ex-Gov. A. S. Hamilton, of Texas, died last week. He was a member of Congress at the breaking out of the rebellion, was an earnest Union man, and was made Provisional Governor of Texas in 1865. Subsequently he was appointed to the Supreme bench.

George Albert Mason is a rhymester as well as a counterfeiter, and when he was brought up on trial in New York a day or two ago, he amused himself with writing verses and circulating them about the court room. The following is a sample:

A little stealing is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art;
Of his good name 'tis mean to rob a man,
But stealing millions makes a Congressman.

Whether a man who was christened "Nathaniel" can be lawfully designated as "Natt" is one of the interesting questions which the New Hampshire Legislature will have to settle in June. The Republican candidate for Senator in the third New Hampshire district, last month, was General Natt Head, and the Democrats claim that "Natt" does not mean "Nathaniel," and that the votes for Head must therefore all be thrown out or counted as blank.

A singular fatality seems to have seized upon Michigan's most promising inventors. Some weeks ago Mr. Don J. Mozart, of Ann Arbor, inventor of the celebrated Mozart watch, and of another which, it was thought, would be a great improvement upon it, lost his reason at the very moment success was within his grasp, and now the watch remains incomplete, while he is pronounced hopelessly insane. Last Friday Mr. Fred. P. Warren, of Three Oaks, the inventor of what scientists have pronounced the most ingenious calculating machine ever devised, died at his home in that village, and we are told that the machine upon which he spent years of study was not perfected in all its parts before its inventor breathed his last. It is so intricate as to be, perhaps, beyond the understanding of any person living, and must remain forever incomplete.

THE *Galaxy* has an article about the Lenox estate in New York city. In 1817 Robert Lenox bought thirty acres of land in what was the Ninth ward. The tract was traversed by "the middle road" which is now Fifth avenue, and the neighborhood was know as "Five Mile Stone." In 1839 he made a will containing this devise: "To my only son, James Lenox, my farm at Five Mile Stone for and during the term of his life, and after his death to his heirs forever. My motive for so leaving this property is a firm persuasion that it may at no distant day be the site of a village, and as it cost me much more than its present worth, from circumstances known to my family, I like to cherish the belief it may be realized to them. At all events, I want the experiment made by keeping this property from being sold." Codicil changed the stipulation of never selling the land into advice, and until 1864 the advice was followed. Since then much of the property has been sold, Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly being among the purchasers of lots. One whole block was given to the Presbyterian hospital, the ground and cash contribution by James Lenox being equal to $800,000, and ten lots on Fifth avenue to the Lenox Library. The gateway of the place into Fifth avenue and Seventy-second street is the only relic of "My Farm at Five Mile Stone."

A LOVER of humanity writes to the editor of the Salt Lake *Herald*: "Please insert the following remedy in your paper: If you have children with red hair, give them warm, fresh milk from a Texas cow. It will cure it for certain to a black." The editor comments: "In the first place we have no children with red hair; second, we never had any children with red hair; third, we never expect to have any children with red hair; fourth, we have no warm, fresh milk from a Texas cow, nor from any other cow; fifth, if we did have children—but we don't—whose hair should be red, we wouldn't want to cure it for certain to black; sixth, we like red hair better than black—red is a better color than black any day in the week; seventh, red hair isn't green, and, therefore, doesn't require curing."

A grave outrage. The superintendent of a Washington cemetery last week united himself to the maiden of his choice rather than the one chosen for him by the board of directors, whereupon he was promptly discharged.

TOPOLOVAMPO.

Philadelphia to the Sea—A Grand Railway to the Pacific, to be Built by the Six Hundred Iron Furnaces of the Country—Promissory Currency Notes vs. Bonds—Cheap Travel—A Cent Per Mile from Ocean to Ocean.

The Philadelphia *Press* sent a reporter to pump Mr. Owens in regard to his Austin-Topolovampo Pacific Railway scheme, which was much talked of in Washington last winter. The Senate and House Committees on Pacific Railroads considered the matter; it was favorably reported by the Engineer Bureau at Washington, also by a special board of West Point engineers at New York, and indorsed by the Secretary of War. Of course a bill was introduced authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made from Austin to Fort Laton, and to extend said survey, after application to and the granting permission by the Government of Mexico, to the harbor of Topolovampo, and asking for an appropriation of $20,000, but it reached the committees just three days to late in the session. Mr. Owens states that he is not idly waiting for favorable action at the hands of the Forty-fourth Congress, but has important data and maps in the publisher's hands. Negotiations with the Government of Mexico for permission to cross her States with a surveying party are being made, and other important and decided steps are being advanced in behalf of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific work; it is not proper to make public at this date. The road, he says, will certainly be built, whether the Government takes it in hand or not. The Austin-Topolovampo route is eight hundred miles nearer the Pacific than the Texas Picific, and runs through a richer country and one already populated, that it will be the first to reach that ocean. Mr. Owens said to the *Press* representative: "I am in hopes the Government will see the interests of the people and build a road according to the means suggested in my memorial to Congress. If not, then I have a plan to submit to the iron interests of the Atlantic States, and it is hoped that their representatives may judge favorably of its merits, and at once inaugurate the plan for their own and their country's interest.

"There are 662 iron furnaces in the States east of the Rocky Mountains capable of producing four and half million tons of pig valued at $118,000,000 annually, and of employing 66,000 men. My idea is to have a hundred or more of these companies incorporate themselves for the purpose of building the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific. To build this, as has been shown in argument before Congressional committees, $24,000,000 are required. The organization will pledge its properties, i. e., its furnaces, business sites, and appurtenances, and with its promissory notes, secured by the said properties, including railroad and franchises, will pay for the labor and material required for constructing the said highway. The *promissory notes* will not be required to be indorsed, but will be issued in amounts equal to a dollar, and in fractions and multiples thereof, in such forms as to be convenient for current use. They are to run for twelve years, and to be receivable in payment as tariffs (duties) over the road, and as exchanges (dues) for materials, productions, and services of the company. Fifty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road are to be destroyed quarterly, and if any remain uncancelled at the end of twelve years they will be redeemed in legal tender money of the United States.

"If an individual or a corporation offer *promissory notes* or *promissory currency* to run a period of years, and the people are willing to accept them or it, who will say nay, or in what manner has the Constitution or the State laws been violated? In accordance to the law now, I believe, the company would simply have to pay a tax of ten per cent. on the money issued.

"It is to be regretted that this *promissory highway currency* paid out for material and services employed in the construction of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific, and in exchange received in payment for services rendered by the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific and the work of the company at their furnaces, will not be legal tenders other than to the company, but this *promissory currency* may be practically as useful if the people will give it their confidence, and use it in their current exchanges, and thus would the company show the practical working of the people's money, and the Government be forced to pass the legal tender act, and thereby give us a comprehensive and just national monetary system, which would demonetize all metallic, together with individual and corporation money.

"The Union Pacific makes $11,000 gross per mile annually. Its expenses are 44 per cent. of the receipts. It has heavy grades, operates at additional cost during winter, increased expense on account of snow, ice and frost during the winter, and has but a small population along its line. On the Austin-Topolovampo there are almost no grades, slight gradients and long tangents, not any snow, ice or frost, and a large population, except on the Texas plateau. Say the road costs $10,000 per mile annually during the six years following its completion; let us allow 50 per cent. for expenses, and we have $5,000 per mile to cancel the company's *promissory currency*. There are 800 miles of road—5,000 by 800—$4,000,000 per year, which would cancel the debt in six years and the company would own the road.

"As soon as the road is finished it would have business, this *promissory currency*, from the first, would be exchangeable for the wares and services of the company at their furnaces; i. e., the labor of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific would simply give his labor and skill directly in exchange for the wares and services of the company; or, if he did not or it was not convenient for him to exchange directly with the company, he would exchange indirectly through the various railroad companies to and with the company's furnaces; i. e., the labor of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific would simply give his labor and skill directly in exchange for the wares and services of the company; or, if he did not or it was not convenient for him to exchange directly with the company, he would exchange indirectly through the various railroad companies to and with the company's furnaces. To build this, as has been shown in argument before Congressional committees, $24,000,000 are required. The organization will pledge its properties, i. e., its furnaces, business sites, and appurtenances, and with its promissory notes, secured by the said properties, including railroad and franchises, will pay for the labor and material required for constructing the said highway. The *promissory notes* will not be required to be indorsed, but will be issued in amounts equal to a dollar, and in fractions and multiples thereof, in such forms as to be convenient for current use. They are to run for twelve years, and to be receivable in payment as tariffs (duties) over the road, and as exchanges (dues) for materials, productions, and services of the company. Fifty per cent. of the gross earnings of the road are to be destroyed quarterly, and if any remain uncancelled at the end of twelve years they will be redeemed in legal tender money of the United States.

"If an individual or a corporation offer *promissory notes* or *promissory currency* to run a period of years, and the people are willing to accept them or it, who will say nay, or in what manner has the Constitution or the State laws been violated? In accordance to the law now, I believe, the company would simply have to pay a tax of ten per cent. on the money issued.

"It is to be regretted that this *promissory highway currency* paid out for material and services employed in the construction of the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific, and in exchange received in payment for services rendered by the Austin-Topolovampo Pacific and the work of the company at their furnaces, will not be legal tenders other than to the company, but this *promissory currency* may be practically as useful if the people will give it their confidence, and use it in their current exchanges, and thus would the company show the practical working of the people's money, and the Government be forced to pass the legal tender act, and thereby give us a comprehensive and just national monetary system, which would demonetize all metallic, together with individual and corporation money.

"The Union Pacific makes $11,000 gross per mile annually. Its expenses are 44 per cent. of the receipts. It has heavy grades, operates at additional cost during winter, increased expense on account of snow, ice and frost during the winter, and has but a small population along its line. On the Austin-Topolovampo there are almost no grades, slight gradients and long tangents, not any snow, ice or frost, and a large population, except on the Texas plateau. Say the road costs $10,000 per mile annually during the six years following its completion; let us allow 50 per cent. for expenses, and we have $5,000 per mile to cancel the company's *promissory currency*. There are 800 miles of road—5,000 by 800—$4,000,000 per year, which would cancel the debt in six years and the company would own the road.

"As soon as the road is finished it would have business, this *promissory currency*, from the first, would be exchangeable for the wares and services of the company at their

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

ydrant Hose

Rose Pipes

AND

OUPLINGS.

ley, Farrell & Co.,

7 Smithfield Street.

ITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ILLED AND SAND

ROLLS,

owledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

ns' Patent Double Spiral Pinions and Rolling Mill Castings,

Of Every Description.

and Warehouse, 33 WOOD STREET, corner avenue.

otten & Co

ILTON FOUNDRY,

wenty-Fourth and Railroad Sts.

ELTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

ING MILL CASTINGS,

Blast Furnace Engines,

PLAIN AND GROOVED

ILLED ROLLS,

HEARS AND PUNCHES,

MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns,

ore Pulverizers

Of Improved Construction.

for Grinding Brick Clay.

ngs Made Out of Gun Iron when ordered.

ROLLS TURNED.

EGIE BROTHERS & CO.

ION IRON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLL-D WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

S, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, S, ALES, I-BEAM IRON.

PLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BARS.

l attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.

AL OFFICE AND WORKS, THIRTY-FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ERN OFFICE, 67 BROADWAY, N. Y.

graphs of Sections and Books of detailed in-tion, giving calculations of strains, &c., for-n application.

City and Siberian Iron Works.

GERS & BURCHFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

heet Iron

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

and Warehouse, No. 108 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

NNICK. SAML. H. JACOBUS.

dent. General Manager and Treasurer.

ous & Nimick Manuf'g Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

SBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

rly J. K. Moorhead & Co., founded A. D. 1812, and

SBURGH VARIETY WORKS,

y Jones & Nimick Manufacturing Co., A. D., 1853. Manufacturers of the well-, A. N. and Novelty Brands of Locks and , Fairbanks' Patent Platform and Counter ales and Coffee Mills, Builders' and Do-ardware generally.

ammond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SON, MARSHALL & CO.,

General Founders.

USE FRONTS A SPECIALTY.

r Liberty and Twenty-third Sts.

SYLVANIA IRON WORKS.

rson, Macrum & Co.,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

Bar, Band and Small Iron

e and Works, Second Avenue,

ately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

PITTSBURGH.

ecial attention given to FINE SHEET.

OR NAIL and TACK WORKS

less, Smyth & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

s, Tacks, Brads, &c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

ter Street and 146 First Avenue, PITTSBURGH.

OHN FITZIMMONS,

h Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

s Castings Made to Order.

attention given to fitting. Orders for Pig-as Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address CARSON STREET, SOUTH SIDE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

IRON, METAL AND STEEL

olling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON ORE or FAGGOTED, as I have Two Puddling Mill Shops, exclusively running for Faggoting and other purposes.

Seventh St. and Duquesne Way.

PITTSBURGH.

S SOLICITED.

ills & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ghiogheny Cement,

LIME AND PLASTER,

o. 258 LIBERTY STREET.

STEAM BOILERS, &C.

A BOHLER WORKS.

SNYDER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OILERS, OIL TANKS, STILLS, AGI-TATORS, CASTINGS, &c.

G PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIM-G PANS, PRISON DOORS, CHIM-S, BUGHEY FIRE DOORS, &c.,

ond and Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

done promptly. Orders sent to the above ll be promptly attended to.

ASS MANUFACTURERS.

urgh Flint Glass Works,

ESTABLISHED 1808.

AKEWELL, PEARS & CO.

Office and Warehouse: BINGHAM between Eighth and Ninth streets, South

PEARS, E. F. BAKEWELL, Jr., H. B. CAMPBELL.

PORK PACKERS.

UNSEATH.... JOHN NEELY,

Dunseath & Co.

ORK PACKERS

AND DEALERS IN

ons, Lard Oil & Refined Lard

R-CURED HAMS, DRIED BEEF.

501 Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MES..... JAMES IRWIN

MES IRWIN & CO.,

ITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, C ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA, AND AQUA AMMONIA.

NO. 12 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXTRA QUALITY

"CONTINENTAL"

HOTEL COOK STOVE!

LARGE OVENS!!

PERFECT BAKER!!

The Only Hotel Stove in the Market.

Inodorous Stoveware.

NO STEAM!

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR!

MANUFACTURED BY

A. Bradley and Co

30 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROOFS.

Wm. B. Scaife & Sons,

119 and 121 First Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Erect in Any Part of the United States,

Iron Roof Frames

AND

Iron Mill Buildings

COVERED WITH

CORRUGATED IRON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Iron,

FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known. As Mill Buildings, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS,

UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish, can be Forged or Welded easily as Iron or Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,

Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Black Diamond Steel Works.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

Office and Warehouse: Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

SUCCESSORS TO ANDERSON, COOK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Refined Cast Steel

Of Every Description; Also, BEST

Refined German Plow & Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA,

Sheffield Steel Works.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

STEEL.

BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.

CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL.

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM and SEAT SPRINGS.

ANGLE and TIRE STEEL.

SLEIGH SHOE AND BOILER PLATES.

STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.

Water and 100 First Ave., Pittsburgh

ROOFING.

SLATE

ROOFING.

Aiken & Co.

CORNER

Liberty and Eleventh Sts.

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

Chapman Slate.

GRAVEL

ROOFING.

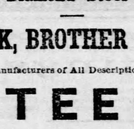
Roofs Repaired.

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

857 PENN AVE.,

Hugh Woodside,

Roofer and Dealer in



SLATE!

Office—570 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

LAING & McKALLIP,

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSEN-DALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

847 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

Produce Commission Merchant,

365 Liberty st., opposite Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

CLOVER, SEED POTATOES.

TIMOTHY EARLY ROSE, PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS,

SEED. For Seed or Table Use for sale in any quantity.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE,

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

McCULLY & HUNTER,

Engineers and Surveyors.

Dispatch Building, No. 69 Fifth Avenue.

LAYING OUT AND FURNISHING WORKINGS PLANS FOR MINES A SPECIALTY.

OTTO WUTH,

Analytical and Consulting Chemist,

99 WATER STREET.

FINANCIAL.

TRASK & STONE,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK,

Transact a General Banking Business.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Bought and Sold on Commission,

AND

Carried on Margins.

DEPOSITS Received and INTEREST Allowed.

Accounts of Country Banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Fifth National Bank,

LATE

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY

No. 16 SIXTH STREET.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms & Individuals Received. Certificates of Deposit issued with interest.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Investment Securities a Specialty.

Governments, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

Draw Bills on London, Ireland and the Continent.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

GEO. F. HUFF, of Greensburg, Vice Pres.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh,

DEALERS IN

GOLD

AND

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KEESHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals a current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

W. H. LOYD.....WILSON LOYD

W. H. LOYD & CO.,

Bankers and Stock Brokers,

No. 36 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Commercial Paper Negotiated. Investments Securities Bought and Sold at Market Rates. Wa

STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK ON SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK.

Leaving Pier 45, NORTH RIVER, foot of BROOME STREET.

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON.

CITY OF BERLIN, CITY OF LIMERICK.

CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF MONTREAL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK.

CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF PARIS.

CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF RICHMOND.

Passengers will find these Steamers tastefully fitted up, while the Staterooms are light, airy and roomy. The Saloons are large and well ventilated, the breadth of the vessel, and situated where there is least noise and motion. Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Boudoirs, Pianofortes and Libraries, Bath Rooms, Barber's Shop, &c.

Instant communication with the stewards by electric bells.

The Steamers of this Company adopt the Southerly Route, thus lessening the danger from ice and fogs.

Rates of Passage—$80 and $100, according to accommodation, all having equal saloon privileges.

Round Trip Tickets—$145 and $175, gold.

Steerage—To and from all points at reduced rates.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

15 Broadway, New York, or

J. J. ROBINSON & CO.,

MAX SHAMBERG,

Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LINE

Mail Steamships.

Only Line Carrying the American Flag

Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For Queenstown and Liverpool.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed.

Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents Philadelphia.

Louis Meyer, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, G. Mueller, 78 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh; Wm. Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

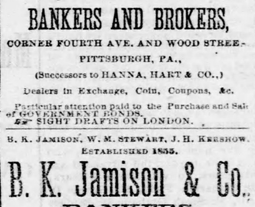
Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

48 Fifth Avenue,

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 20 Walnut street.

COOKING RANGES!



Weldon & Kelly,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

BRICKSETT ENTERPRISE and FOR TABLE LITTLE GIANT FAMILY COOKING RANGES, both warranted to give satisfaction, and have no equals in the market.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

VAN'S HOTEL RANGES, BROILERS, COFFEE URNS, &c., &c.

147 WOOD STREET.

MWF

For Sale.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS

Flain Spring Wagons,

Farm Wagons,

Heavy and Light Wagons,

All kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, Manufactured and for sale cheap, at

Duquesne Wagon Works,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

W C. COLEMAN & SON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 20, 1875.

The week opens quietly, in monetary affairs, and the banks are looking for a more active demand for loans from a better class of customers than those who have composed the bulk of the borrowers for the past six months. The outlook for the iron market is one on which the manufacturers themselves have so many and diverse views that it is scarcely possible to express a reliable opinion, but that the resumption of work by the rolling mill men will make a more active money market cannot be doubted. This resumption of manufactures has already stimulated the local demand for coal, and infused new life into that branch of industry. The opening of the Allegheny river with tributary streams, has brought down a vast amount of lumber, much of which is finding its way to the lower markets. When returns are received from these shipments, the lumber trade will again be in funds, or, what amounts to the same thing, they will have a supply of good commercial paper, which finds ready sale at the banks.

There seems to be a gradual revival of business in all branches going on, and the steady, healthy growth is leading us to a more prosperous condition more rapidly than a casual observer would imagine.

—The similarity of the conditions of business in this country prior to the panic of 1873, and those of Austria just prior to her financial troubles of a year before, are so striking as to attract attention. In both countries the banks were paying high rates of interest on call deposits and had invested these deposits in permanent works on which they could not realize when called upon by depositors. In both countries a paper money system added uncertainty to all business operations; in both countries the panic was preceded by a highly stimulated condition of trade which had led to over production in many branches of industry.

An Austrian political economist writing on this subject thus summarizes the causes of the panic.

1. The over-estimation of one's power of capital, and the neglect to consider where the income of a people as well as its power of saving ended, and what were the resources at its free disposition.

2. The abuse of private credit, naturally brought on by over speculation, the requirements of which could not be satisfied by the speculators' capital, and the misuse made of this credit for the most daring enterprises.

3. Over-trading in articles required as highly sanguine, its disposition not to exclude things with a crisis, the unlimited number of persons taking part in the goings on on 'Change, the immense amount of capital carried into speculation and away from the requirements of regular production.

4. Over production in many branches, both of inland and foreign industry, caused and stimulated by abnormal consumption, by the raising of all prices, and the general spreading of luxury into every class of the population.

5. The system of government concessions to and control over companies—both founded on false premises.

6. The wrong direction which the activity of banks almost entirely took, by exclusively paying attention to speculations, promotion of new companies, &c., &c., &c.

7. The concessions granted to speculative banks, which could not be established by the speculators' capital, and the misuse made of this credit for the most daring enterprises.

8. The over-issue of paper money, as highly sanguine, its disposition not to exclude things with a crisis, the unlimited number of persons taking part in the goings on on 'Change, the immense amount of capital carried into speculation and away from the requirements of regular production.

9. The groundless hopes founded in 1871 on the effects that the millions of gold in the French milliards that came pouring into Germany, and the expectations awakened by the project of the great Vienna Exhibition.

—The Supreme Court of the United States decided, last week, in Vermilyea vs. the Adams Express Company, a point of considerable importance to bankers, brokers and others dealing in negotiable securities. The point was in brief: That *overdue* Treasury notes and bonds, which have been stolen from the owner and sold, for value and in the regular course of business, may be recovered by the owner of the purchaser. That case was as follows: May, 1865, certain Treasury notes issued under the act of March 3, 1865, were delivered to the Adams Express Company to be forwarded for conversion into bonds of the United States. While *in transitu* these notes were stolen from the express company, without notice and caveat giving the number and description of the notes were filed in the Treasury Department and extensively advertised throughout the United States, and were given to Vermilyea & Co., among others. In April, 1869, Vermilyea & Co., purchased these notes over their counter, at fair prices, in the regular course of business, and offered them to the Treasury Department for redemption, where they were met by the caveat of the express company. The express company had transferred to the rights of the owner of the notes. The notes in controversy were issued and dated July 15, 1865, and fell due July 15, 1867, three years after date. On the back of each note was a memorandum that the principal and interest of the holder, into what are known as five-twenty bonds of the United States.

Of these facts the jury held that the notes were negotiable commercial paper, and subject to the rules and usages of trade governing that class of paper, and that Vermilyea & Co., purchased them in the regular course of business, and for value, and were entitled to the rights of antecedent holders, to the same extent as in case of other paper bought after it is matured. The Court said: "We cannot agree with the counsel for the appellants, that the simple fact that the notes were overdue when purchased by the Government takes them out of the rule which subjects the purchaser of overdue paper to all the equities and circumstances under which it was made as regards the rights of antecedent holders. The Government pays to the holder of overdue bonds the same interest as if they had been paid for their nonpayment or conversion into bonds had come nine months before; that for that time they had a right to bear interest; and this would very naturally suggest the inquiry which is the law of purchase paper implies, as to the reason why they had not been paid or converted into bonds.

"Such reasons may and others cannot, as was attempted in this case, establish by proof a usage or custom in dealing in such paper which, in fact, is in conformity with the rules of the established commercial law. If they have been in the habit of discarding that rule, this does not relieve them from the consequences nor establish a different law. Nor, without further evidence, can we say that the testimony offered of the impossibility of men in the business of the Government of loss or theft of bonds or notes well described, with which they have been served, satisfies us of the existence of the supposition. By the well-settled law of the case they may purchase such paper before the without examining their minds or offices with the memoranda of such notices. But we think that the amount of the paper presented for negotiation is not so large that bankers receiving notice of bonds cannot make or keep a book or other form of reference which will enable them with a very little trouble to ascertain when overdue paper is presented whether they have been served with notice of a claim adverse to the party presenting it.

"The fact that the notes were at once recognized at the Treasury by reason of the notices served there, proves that no unreasonable amount of care and prudence was necessary to enable bankers and brokers to do the same. There are other rights in cases of overdue paper beside the right to purchase which require that care should be exercised, especially by bankers and brokers. Of these rights, bankers and brokers cannot, more than others, when warned of possible or probable danger, shut their eyes to the light, and plead a want of knowledge which is willful. In this matter also appellants were in fault.

Opinion of Trask & Stone.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, April 19, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The general condition of the market has been tame and uninteresting. Pacific Mail being the most active of the list with large purchases up to 45¾, when the dullness of the other market and the heaviness in Ohios—which sold down to 39¾—caused a reaction.

By the second call the market was evidently tired out and the list generally sold off and was becoming heavy when Panama boomed into prominence and attracted the attention of a majority of operators. Orders to buy Panama stock could not be filled, and consequently the price was steadily run up to 148 with very moderate purchases.

Whether the Panama-Pacific Mail negotiation is in *statu quo*, it is intentionally settled and operations are now more active, with a probable settlement of differences. It is said that the adjustment based upon the demands of Panama will make this a 20 per cent. paying stock, and a further advance in its quotations may be expected.

We are inclined to believe that Pacific Mail will also have a good rise, and we are assured by those who have investigated the matter that the stock is worth at least 50 on the books.

Ohios have been weak under the pressure of sales. Reflecting parties are getting tired and disposed to turn their attention to other and more remunerative stocks.

Union Pacific may be quoted steady and somewhat neglected. Erie is very much in the same condition, but more active. Lake Shore has been heavy, but for what reason we cannot learn, unless on account of decreased earnings.

We think there has been a large short interest established in the present market, and that this will be the means of strengthening stocks during the week, and we therefore look for advanced quotations. Yours truly,

TRASK & STONE.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 20, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	....
U. S. 6's, '81, coup	122¾	....	122¾	....	122¾	....
5-20's, 1862	120¾	....	120¾	....	120¾	....
5-20's, 1864	120	....	120¼	....	120¼	....
5-20's, 1865, reg	120¼	....	120¼	....	120¼	....
5-20's, 1865, new	120¾	....	120¾	....	121	....
5-20's, 1867, coup	121	....	121	....	121	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	121¼	....	121¼	....	121¼	....
5-20's, 1868	121¾	....	121¾	....	121¾	....
10-40's, coupons	116¾	....	116¾	....	116¾	....
Currency 6's	....	....	....	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	115¾	....	115¾	....	115¾	....
Funded Loan Tel	117¾	....	117¾	....	117¾	....
Quicksilver	27½	....	27½	....	27½	....
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	....
Panama	....	....	....	140	138	....
Adams Express	103	....	....	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	88	....	88	....	88	....
American Express	64	....	64	....	64	....
U. S. Express	63½	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	102¾	....	102¾	....	102	....
Erie	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Michigan Central	74	....	73¾	72	72¾	....
Lake Shore	73¾	....	73¾	73¾	73¾	....
Illinois Central	102¾	....	....	....	102¾	....
Cleve., Col., Cincinnati	97½	....	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Chicago & Northw'n	44½	....	....	....	44¾	44¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	103¾	....	....	....	103¾	....
St. Paul, common	38	....	....	....	38	....
Do preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	15¾	....	15¾	15¾	15¾	....
Fort Wayne	94	....	....	....	94	....
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Union Pacific	73¾	74	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Harlem	....	....	....	130	130	....
Hudson River	107¾	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	91¾	....	....	....	91¾	....
Iron Mountain	20	....	....	....	20	....
Ontario	65¾	....	65¾	....	65¾	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	70	....	....	71
Tennessee, new	....	....	71	....	....	71
South Carolinas, 6's	....	....	31¾	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	31¾	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	99¾	....	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54¾	....
Reading, sales	39¾	....
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	128½	129
Oil Creek, sales	....	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	58¾	....
Allegheny Valley	94¾	95
Central Trans. Co., sales	49½	56
Empire Trans. Co.	....	....
P., C. and St. Louis m. b., sales	75	....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 20, 1875.

There was an active movement in nearly all departments of trade to-day, with a tendency to firmness in the prices of produce owing to the damage done by the late cold weather. It is as yet too soon to form a correct estimate of the destruction done by the weather of the past few days, but it is probable that the damage will be widespread and very serious to the crops of fruit and produce.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,445	Apples, bbls	155
Cheese, bxs	25	Corn, bbls	1,093
Wheat, bus	3,015	Barley, bus	2,027
Oats, bus	2,740	Butter, pkgs	118
Bacon, pcs	1,000	Bacon, lbs	148
Potatoes, bus	485	Hay, bales	130

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN.—The grain market continues quiet, with very light receipts. Prices remain firm at former quotations. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 20@$1 30; choice Indiana and Michigan white $1 27@$1 30; Ohio and Illinois do $1 24@$1 26; amber winter do, $1 22@$1 23; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@$1 20. Corn was steady and unchanged. We quote shelled at 57½@58c for prime yellow; 57@57½c for mixed; 56@56½c for low mixed; car steady at 57@58c for yellow on track; 56@57c for mixed. Oats were in good demand, light supply and firm. We quote at 70@71c ₱ bushel for prime white; 68@69c for mixed. Rye is nominally at $1 00 ₱ bushel; sales of 200 bushels at $1 00 for No. 2. Rye is wholly nominal.

FLOUR.—There was a good demand at steady prices. The following are the prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 75@7 00; Wisconsin & Minnesota $5 50@5 75; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; self-rising flour, in 10 pound packages, $5 25; in 5 pound packages, cornmeal $3 50; oatmeal $3 00@3 25.

HAY.—There is a large stock, and values continue nominal. Choice prime timothy, on track, at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $21 00@ 24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

FEED.—Feed is quiet and prices unchanged. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $30 00@31 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; prairie $15 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $23 00@24 00. Loose hay is selling at $25 00@26 00 for No. 1; $21 00@ 24 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $16 00@18 00 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork is quiet and unchanged. We quote at $19 50@20 00 ₱ bbl. Bacon is firm; shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¼@12½c, loose. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¼c. Hams 13½@14c. Lard steady; refined 10@10½c. Butter steady. New fairly active; choice to extra fine 26@28c; good to prime 24@25c; old dull and nominal. Eggs firm; choice dull; crude 17½@18c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 14@1 15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Coffee dull at 15¾c. Flour steady at $5 30@5 50. Wheat active at $1 16@1 20. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats firm; No. 1 at 48c. Rye quiet at $1 17. Barley dull at $1 45. Linseed oil firm at 75c. Eggs quiet at 14@15c. Butter active; best grades 28@30c. Cheese steady at 12c per ₱. Pork is quiet at $22 25@22 37½. Lard firm at 15¾c; sales of 300 tierces. Bulkmeats—Demand light and market firm at 8¾@9¾@9¾c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; sales at 9¾@ 12¾@13c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firmer at $1 12.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1 22½; amber Michigan $1 19½; seller May $1 21½; amber Indiana $1 23; seller July $1 20; No. 2 red $1 21@1 21½; seller May $1 20; seller July $1 19½; rejected red $1 07. Oats steady with a moderate demand and unchanged. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 75@75½c; seller May 75½c; seller June 76½c; low mixed 74½@74½c; no grade 74@74½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Cotton—demand fair; prices irregular and easier; sales, 5,200 bales. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 10¼@10¾c; low middling to strict low middling, 13½@13¾c; middling to strict middling, 13¾@14c; good middling to strict good middling, 14@14¼c. Receipts, 1,728 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 3,000 bales. Stock, 146,230 bales. Unsold last evening, 88,100 bales. On Shipboard, 59,500 bales.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour quiet and firm at $4 00@4 25. Wheat firm at $1 08@1 10. Corn firm at 74@75c. Oats firm at 49@50c. Rye firm at $1 00. Barley dull and nominal. Pork nominal at $22 75. Bulkmeats nominal at 8½@9c. Bacon—Sides 12½@13c; shoulders 9c; sides 12½@13c. Sugar cured hams 14c. All packed. Whisky firm at $1 17.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 3@$1 31. Corn firm at 72@73c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Rye firm at $1 06@1 08. Whisky firm at $1 12. Pork firm at $22 25. Dry salt meats firm at 8¾ @9@12c. Bacon firm at 9¾@9¾@10¾@10¾@ 13¼c. Lard active at 15¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn heavy and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 13½c; Ohio State test 12¾c; in small lots 13½c higher. Receipts—Wheat, 700 bushels; corn, 700 bushels; oats, 2,600 bushels.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 05¾; No. 2, $1 01. Oats quiet; No. 2, fresh, in store, 66c. Corn dull and weak; No. 2 mixed, in store, 72c. Rye nominally firm; No. 1, in store, $1 15. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, $1 16; No. 3, $1 10.

Boston.

BOSTON, April 20.—Flour steady; Western superfine at $4 50@4 75; common extras $5 25@ 5 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5 75@ 6 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan extras $6 00@6 25; St. Louis do $5 75@ 6 00. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 93@96c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Cotton quiet; buyers and sellers apart; nominally 15¾@15¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn—Demand active and prices advanced. Oats dull at 75c. Lard dull at 16¾@16¾c. Bacon steady at 8¾@9¾@ 13¾@13¾c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Flour steady at $3 75 @6 25. Wheat steady; red $1 08@1 10; white $1 12@1 20. Corn steady; car 69@70c. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye quiet at $1 07.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1 22@$1 23½; No. 1 $1 19½@1 21; amber $1 17. Corn firm at 75½c. Oats firm at 63c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 20.—Corn firm at 84@ 86c. Whisky easy at $1 12@1 15. Others unchanged. Gold 115. Sight ¾ premium. Sterling 56¼.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 20.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club at 95c. Corn unchanged at 75c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally at $1 33@1 39.

LIVE STOCK

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000 head. Under favorable advices from the East trade was active throughout and prices very firm; fat shipping steers sold at $5 50@6 00; extra do $6 00@6 75; choice $6 00@6 45; butchers' $4 00@5 75. Shipments 4,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head. There was an active demand and prices were steady and firmer; packing lots sold at $4 75@5 00; heavy at $4 85@5 25. Shipments 8,400 head.

Sheep—Receipts 2,600 head. Prices steady and unchanged.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 20.—Cattle—Receipts 2,170 head; total for the week 4,991 head. Market opened moderately active at 25c advance on last week's prices; stock averaged superior quality. Among the sales were 350 Illinois steers, averaging 1,113, 1,222 to 1,460 lbs, at $5 65@6 05@7 50; 350 Ohio steers, 778 to 1,240 lbs, at $5 25@6 37½; 150 Michigan steers, 718 to 1,040 lbs, at $4 75@5 12½; 125 Missouri steers, 1,340 lbs, at $5 85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 1,400 head; total for the week 4,000 head. Market opened fairly active and strong at 87½c advance on last week's prices. Sales, 438 Ohio wool, ranging 99 to 98 lbs, at $5 50@7 00; 378 Ohio clipped, 108 to 109 lbs, at $5 00@6 75; 390 Michigan wool, 100 to 115 lbs, at $7 00@7 75; 290 Michigan clipped, 80 to

CITY MATTERS.

FOR one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 21, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	29.98	30	78	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.05	39	49	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.17	30	59	N.	Fresh.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.080 Highest thermom. 41
Mean thermometer....32 Lowest thermom.. 29

A Wash House Burned

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Fire Department was called to Fifth avenue and Charlotte street, Oakland, by the discovery of fire in the wash house attached to the residence of Jonathan Zug, Esq. While the washer-women were at dinner the clothes had caught fire. The building and contents were destroyed, involving a loss of, probably, more than $500.

The Big Contract—Towing Bids Wanted.

Col. James Andrews, of Allegheny City, to whom was awarded the two and a half million dollars contract for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi river, has already moved in the great work, and, from appearances, will push it forward vigorously. In another column Mr. Andrews advertises for proposals for the towing of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of stone. Our steamboatmen should be on the alert and secure this contract.

Hucksters and Peddlers' Licenses.

The Ordinance Committee met yesterday and elected James Kerr, Chairman, vice Mr. Anderson, late of the late Thirty-seventh ward.

The committee took up the petition and the ordinance providing that each person peddling provisions, general merchandise, etc., through the city be required to take out an annual license from the City Treasurer at $50, unless they are residents of the city or represent firms connected with the city. Several persons were heard on the ordinance, and after some discussion it was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to whether Councils had the power to pass such an ordinance.

Adjourned.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, makes the following report for the week ending April 17th, 1875: Total number of deaths 53, of which 4 were colored persons. The social relations were: Married, 21; single, 21; widows, 1; Nativity—Pennsylvania, 25; other parts United States, 9; England, 2; France 1; Germany, 7; Ireland, 9. The ages were: Under one year, 8; from one to two, 6; two to five, 5; fifteen to twenty, 2; twenty to thirty, 8; thirty to forty, 5; forty to fifty, 4; fifty to sixty, 2; sixty to seventy, 5; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 2. Localities—City wards, 36; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Homeopathic Hospital, 1; Home of Mercy, 1; total, 53.

Causes of death—Alcoholism, 1; Asthma, 1; catarrhal fever, 1; cholera infantum, 1; cirhosis of liver, 1; cerebro-spinal fever, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 3; debility, 4; diarrhea, 1; enteritis, acute, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 5; gastritis, acute, 1; gastritis, chronic, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; valvular disease, 1; hydrocephalus, 1; intestinal canal, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 4; small pox, 2; bullet wounds, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 53.

Actions for False Arrest.

Bartle Wall, of East Liberty, through his counsel, Thomas J. Keenan, yesterday entered suit, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, against James D. Hindman, for $500 damages, for false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff alleges that, about one o'clock on the morning of April 2d, instant, the defendant followed him some distance, while he was on his way home; and after he got within his own gate, in consequence of words spoken, the defendant rushed in upon him, seized him and dragged him to the lock-up, where he kept him in prison for four or five hours: and that he was subsequently fined upon a charge of drunkenness preferred by said defendant—all of which was without just cause, and in consequence of which he has suffered much mental anguish.

Nicholas Mertas instituted a similar action against Nicholas Welsh, alleging that on the instant and April, he was arrested at the house of Lambert Bolinberg, in the Sixteenth ward, and arrested plaintiff upon a pretended charge of burglary. Defendant displayed a pistol, and seizing plaintiff by the arm said: "You must come with me; I have the right thief now." Plaintiff asserted his innocence, but went with Welsh to the office of Alderman Nicholls, where he was locked up, and an information made by Welsh charging him with burglary. After hearing he was discharged. Damages are claimed, but the amount is not stated.

Robert Black entered a similar suit against Robert Medell, for damages for malicious prosecution and false arrest. The plaintiff alleges that he purchased a cow from defendant for fifty dollars, paying fifteen dollars on account, and agreeing to pay the balance from time to time; that subsequently Medell made an information against Black for feloniously taking the cow; that upon a hearing before Squire Keil, of Indiana township, plaintiff was discharged. Damages are claimed in $1,000.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lucille Western gave her second impersonation of the character of *Nancy Sykes*, in the drama of "Oliver Twist," at the Opera House, last evening. Miss W. is an actress of considerable power, but lacks in finish. Her *Nancy Sykes* is one of her best efforts, and in many ways won approval from the sterner sex and draws tears from the ladies. The play is terribly realistic in its delineations, and causes many a shudder. The support given by Messrs. Price, Hicks and Graham, Miss Katie Baker and others was very satisfactory.

This evening "Leah" will be presented, with Miss Western in the title role. She has earned considerable reputation in this play.

Library Hall.

There was another large and fashionable audience at this place, last evening. Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels gave a very pretty programme, and elicited almost continuous laughter and applause, *encores* being the rule. They appear again this evening, and seats can be had at Hale's, 163 Smithfield street.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The fine variety olio and the pantomime entitled "The Magic Flute" will be witnessed by another very large crowd, last night. They will be repeated this afternoon at the matinee, and again this evening.

Academy of Music.

This evening Mr. G. L. Fox, the original "Humpty Dumpty," and one of the best clowns living, will give the first performance of that famous pantomime at the Academy of Music. The company come prepared with all necessary scenery and properties, and a most enjoyable entertainment can be expected. The Academy business will be a most interesting feature. Those who desire can secure seats at Hale's, 163 Smithfield street.

J. L. Toole.

This great comedian will play at Library Hall next week, supported by a strong company, under the management of Mr. E. E. Beamer.

THE ALLEGHENY RIOTERS.

Hearing in the Case Last Evening—Heavy Fines Imposed.

It will be remembered that one night last week a party of five or six young men were acting in a disorderly manner in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and when the police had arrested two of the crowd the others attempted to rescue their companions, and pelted the officers with stones. During the progress of the riot the officers used their revolvers, and it was thought they had severely wounded one of the rioters named Dilworth. This, however, was not the case. The two prisoners who were arrested on that night, in question were next day committed to the Workhouse for sixty days. Subsequently three of the alleged rioters were arrested—Samuel Dilworth, Theodore Clark and John Quinn—and last night there was a hearing in the case before Mayor Phillips. The testimony was pretty conclusive that Dilworth and Clark had stoned the officers, but failed to show that Quinn was present. His case was dismissed $30, Clark $25, and Quinn was discharged.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

The Contract to be Let To-day.

A large number of proposals for the construction of the new Point Bridge have been received, and they will be opened and the contract awarded to-day. The bridge is to bring into direct communication with the city all those regions adjacent to the mouth of Sawmill Run, Thirty-sixth ward, etc., and its completion must result in great benefits. It is to be a "suspension" one, with steel wire cables. The center span is 800 feet in the clear (twenty-one feet shorter than that at Niagara.) The height of the roadway above low water mark is eighty feet, roadway, twenty feet wide in the clear, and the two footways six feet each. The "working load" per square foot of surface is placed at fifty pounds. Heavy masonry piers at either end of the center span are to be for the support of the cables which rest upon ornamental columns.

A number of prominent bridge building firms, besides the Keystone Bridge Company, of this city, will put in bids, and are represented by the following gentlemen: Jno. A. Roebling, of J. A. Roebling's Sons Bridge Works, Trenton, New Jersey; S. Robinson, Esq., of the Detroit Bridge Company; Vice President Rust, of the Union Bridge Company, Chicago; Flad & Piper, bridge builders, St. Louis, and Charles McDonald, bridge builder, of New York City.

SUICIDE.

Death of a Prominent Citizen and Business Man While in a State of Aberration of Mind.

The community was shocked yesterday by the announcement that Mr. Jacob Hays, a well known manufacturer and builder, member of the firm of J. & A. Hays, lumber merchants, had committed suicide. Inquiry disclosed that the report was but too true, and it was ascertained that he had been found dead, suspended by the neck in the carriage house attached to his residence, at about twelve o'clock. Mr. Hays was sixty-five years of age, and was the father of Hon. A. C. Hays, late a member of the State House of Representatives, and Milton D. Hays, President of the Coal Exchange Company. Deceased was a native of Westmoreland county, but had resided in and about Pittsburgh for the last forty-five years. For a number of year he carried on the carpentering and planing business in this city. In 1850 he erected a planing mill on the South Side, and has been the senior member of the firm now owning it, J. & A. Hays, for that date. Some five years ago he removed from the old city limits to a farm he had purchased in Baldwin township, where he died. He was a man of strict integrity, and by close attention to business had acquired a competency. Within a few years, however, he had the misfortune to become deranged, especially lately it was necessary to keep a strict surveillance over his movements. He had come to believe that he was poor and that his family were in want. Some time before noon yesterday he was missed from his house, and a search being made he was found suspended by the neck by a piece of bed cord.

The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in their bereavement.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Continuation of the Testimony for the Defense—Mr. McCully's Eccentricities—His Friendship for Mr. Clark, etc.

The case of Clark vs. Frew and others, heirs of James McCully, deceased, was resumed before Judge Stowe yesterday.

Mr. Hampton, for the defense, proceeded with the examination of the following witnesses:

Mr. Robert Hill, sworn—Witness knew Mr. McCully intimately; he saw him write his through twenty or thirty years; the indorsements amount to about $200,000; during the last two or three years of his lifetime he indorsed for witness to the amount of about $20,000. McCully often called at witness' office on his way home, and endorsed for him. On almost every occasion he would take a piece of paper and write his full name first. When he had nothing else he would write his name on a newspaper; the witness supposed he wanted to make a good signature; he would leave these pieces of paper where he had written on them; his office was at Penn and Twenty-sixth streets, and he and Mr. McCully visited each other often; the paper in dispute was shown witness; he had seen it before, and was inclined to think it was not Mr. McCully's signature; the "J" was wider at the top than usual, and the "C" was unusually large. He could not believe that was his signature unless he had seen him write it.

W. W. Young, sworn—Witness was President of Lawrence Savings Bank, and was familiar with Mr. McCully's signature, having his paper in the bank, although he could not recollect that he ever saw him write his name; he recollected of one instance when Mr. McCully acknowledged his signature, and said he would pay the note in a few days; the paper in dispute was shown him, and the signature he did not think was Mr. McCully's.

On cross-examination, several papers were shown the witness, the signatures of some he would say were Mr. McCully's, while others he had some doubt about. He had not seen Mr. McCully's signature for a couple of years past.

MCCULLY'S FRIENDSHIP FOR CLARK.

Mr. Chas. Lockhart was next sworn. He had known Mr. McCully about thirty-six years; was in his employ in partnership with him; had seen him write his name frequently; had very often been to his house and Mr. McCully had very frequently been to his house; Mr. Clark witness knew also; had never seen him at Mr. McCully's house, although he knew about all who went there; witness was one of Mr. McCully's most intimate friends, and he never knew of any intimate friendship existing between him and Mr. Clark; Mr. McCully invariably wrote his name first on a piece of paper before putting his signature to a paper; he never knew him do otherwise; the bond was shown witness, and he expressed his opinion that the signature was not genuine; during the last year or two of Mr. McCully's lifetime, Mr. Lockhart considered his mind failing, although his memory he did not considered impaired.

Cross-examined—Am the partner of Major Frew; boarded with James McCully from 1846 to 1849; never saw Mr. McCully make such a signature; the whole of it is peculiar; it is larger than his; it is not as regular as he generally wrote his name; don't remember seeing to Mr. John Scott, about the time this case was pending before the Register, that I believed that to be his signature; I thought Mr. McCully endorsed a little for Mr. Clark, but not $20,000; think they were as large as they were; he told me he had endorsed for Clark.

Re-direct—Mr. McCully did not keep any memorandum of the amount of paper he endorsed.

MORE AS TO THE SIGNATURE.

Wm. M. Gormley, sworn—Was in the Second National bank for eight or nine years; knew Mr. McCully personally for five years; was on very intimate terms with him, and was familiar with his handwriting; a man of Mr. McCully's years generally makes a uniform signature that I have observed; Mr. McCully's accommodation endorsements were in our bank very frequently.

Mr. Hill was here called to prove that the endorsements in this bank for him were McCully's, Mr. Gormley having never seen him write his name.

Mr. Gormley was then examined as to the genuineness of the signature in dispute, and was of the opinion that it was not Mr. McCully's.

Cross-examined—It is because of the lack of uniformity that I think this is not Mr. McCully's signature; about all the signatures I have seen were uniform.

[Several documents were shown the witness by his opinion as to the genuineness of Mr. McCully's signature.]

Re-direct—The reason by the word "uniform" that the signatures all look alike. The uniformity is occasioned by the stiffness of the hand in old age. I have observed it in Mr. James Kelly's signature, Mr. Minas Tindal's, and a number of others. It is a characteristic of old age.

CLARK'S VISITS TO MCCULLY.

Mr. Morrison, sworn—The witness lived with Mr. McCully from 1866 to 1873; he was with him continuously; he saw Mr. Clark at the house but twice; never heard Mr. McCully speak of Mr. Clark but once; that was when Mr. Clark left the house after a visit; he said Clark was a "pretty good looking Irishman."

MORE ABOUT THE SIGNATURE.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., ex-City Solicitor, was called for the defense. He came to the house of McCully having signed certain documents relative to the closing of his property by the city.

Mr. James Petrie, a member of the bar was next called. He read law at the office of Robert Woods; he saw Mr. McCully at the office several times, and remembered particularly the circumstance of being there on the 17th of April, 1872. Mr. McCully seemed much troubled concerning the taking of his property. Witness, in connection, on cross-examination stated that he fixed the 17th of April from the fact, that the exceptions were filed on that day. On that day Mr. McCully arrived at the office about nine o'clock, and remained from half to three-quarters of an hour; Mr. Woods came back alone, between twelve and one o'clock.

Mr. S. D. Hill was called relative to the genuineness of McCully's signature, and his habit of writing his name first on a piece of paper. He thought this signature was too large.

MR. MCCLELY'S TROUBLES ABOUT CLARK.

John Ernest, sworn—Was in with Mr. McCully from 1870 to his death, testified that he used to drive him to market. On one occasion, while driving out home, Mr. McCully had told him that he had gone so far with Mr. Clark that he did not know how he could get even; he never saw Mr. Clark at the house.

WHY THE PAPER WAS NOT WITNESSED.

Mr. Alexander King was sworn—He knew both the parties well; had conversations with Mr. Clark about this paper, but could not remember distinctly enough to swear positively as to them; he objected to asking Mr. Clark why he had not had witnesses to the paper; Mr. Clark stated that it was a delicate matter and he thought Mr. McCully might not have liked it.

The paymaster of the Pennsylvania Company testified as to the habit of Mr. McCully when putting his signature to papers.

MORE ABOUT THE SIGNATURE.

Samuel B. Harper, sworn—The witness from the 12th of April, 1859 until April, 1865, was in the employ of James McCully & Co., who were in the flour trade, and from that time since he has been in the employ of Lockhart & Frew; he has been in the employ; knew both Mr. McCully and Mr. Clark; perhaps saw Mr. McCully almost every day; knew him well by sight; never saw anything that would lead him to believe that there was any special intimacy between them; his observations extended some ten or twelve years; on the Monday or Tuesday following the burial of Mr. McCully, Mr. Clark was at the office of Lockhart & Frew; he had been to the office several times between the time of the death of the president, and the time of his death. On the day of his death he was at the office while the remains were being taken from the dwelling to the cemetery; he was present at the funeral; to the condition of Mr. McCully. Near twelve o'clock on that day Mr. Clark came into the office and going up to witness at his desk asked him if Mr. Frew had spoken to him about that paper; witness said he had not, when Mr. Clark drew the paper from his pocket and showed it to witness; witness said that was a good thing, and asked him how he got it.

MR. CLARK ON THE ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. Clark explained to him that Mr. McCully was on his premises to the amount of $30,000 or $40,000, and that Mr. McCully had spoken to him about some endorsements he had given him to draw up some paper and he would sign it; Mr. Clark drew up the paper and Mr. McCully signed it; witness asked Mr. Clark where the paper had been signed, and he said he was over in the wholesale room in the Mc. bank, and Manufacturers' bank or in the Diamond Savings bank; witness asked him why he had not obtained witnesses to it; he said that was not necessary, that the paper was good without witnesses; Mr. Clark asked Mr. Frew in the presence of witness whether he would not like to take a copy of the paper; he had previously had a conversation; Frew said he McCully's signature, to which witness had replied that it looked something like it; Mr. Frew said he didn't care for it; Mr. Clark then asked witness to take a copy, and witness took a copy.

The case will be resumed this morning.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A Comprehensive Call—How the Body is to be Composed.

The call for the eighth National Temperance Convention, which is to meet in Chicago on the first of June, is quite comprehensive, as will be seen from the following extracts:

Associations of ministers and churches, all general assemblies and synods, all general and annual conferences, classes, quarterly circles and religious State conventions, all National and State temperance organizations, all women's National and State Unions, Grand Divisions Sons of Temperance, Grand Lodges of Good Templars, Grand Temples of Honor and Temperance and other state temperance bodies, are invited to send delegates.

Each body to be entitled to send seven delegates, of which the presiding officer and secretary shall be two, in case any presbytery, association, conference or organization shall not be in session after the issue of this call, and prior to the meeting of this convention, or shall fail to appoint delegates, the presiding officer, or, in his absence or failure to do so, the secretary may appoint the same. All delegates must have credentials duly signed by one or both the officers of their respective bodies. Vacancies in delegations may be filled by the remaining delegates. It proposed that this convention shall be composed entirely of delegates from delegative bodies, and not from subordinate organizations.

The convention will discuss papers prepared by some of the ablest writers in the country, touching the ever varying aspects of the temperance question, and especially those that now agitate the people and bear upon the vital interests of social life, the home, the church, and the nation.

A BUILDING BURNED.

Want of Water Prevents the Extinguishment of the Flames.

Shortly after three o'clock yesterday morning the fire department was called to box 215, corner Liberty avenue and Pearl streets, Bloomfield. Flames had been discovered in a frame house—a double one—owned by Mr. C. F. Bauersmith. One part was occupied by Andrew Marshall as a grocery, and the other by a Mr. Stoltz, a shoemaker. For want of a sufficient supply of water the firemen could not stop the flames, and the part of the building occupied by Mr. Marshall was destroyed, and the other damaged. Mr. Bauersmith's loss will reach $2,000, and is insured for $1,500. Mr. Marshall's loss will probably reach $1,500, and is insured for that amount. Mr. Stoltz's loss is estimated at $200. The Fire Marshal will investigate the cause of the fire.

When the fire was about over, a man came to Chief White and asked him to pump six feet of water into the cellars of two houses within twenty-five yards of the fire. The Chief was disgusted at the proposition at such a time, and says that had he known of the water being there, when he arrived at the house, he would have saved from $1,500 to $2,000 worth of property.

School Text Books

At the meeting of the Central Board of Education next month, the question of text books for the coming year will be decided. It will be remembered that no book can be changed oftener than once in three years. Few of the text books have, however, been changed in that time, and Readers, Grammars and Histories are being pressed for adoption. The Readers and Grammars are causing the most discussion and interest. Those now in use have been in use for quite a number of years, and the best informed believe that a change is necessary. Burt's Grammar has also long been in use and a change will be pressed.

ASPHALTUM ROADS.

A Substitute for Stone and Wooden Pavements.

The condition of some of our thoroughfares, paved with wooden blocks some five or six years ago, forces upon the attention of our municipal authorities—or will ere long—the necessity for determining the most suitable materials for replacing the fast-decaying acres of wooden blocks which have been laid in this city. We have twenty-five miles of this kind of pavement, nearly all of which has been laid during the past five years; and all of which, perhaps, will have to be relaid during the next five years. It is not worth while lamenting over the popular fatuity which brought this state of things about. The people were determined to try the experiment, and they have tried it to their cost. They have not been a whit more foolish, however, than the people of many other cities. The rage for wooden pavements became epidemic, and could not be "stamped out." Reason is returning, however, with the consciousness that three-fourths of the cost represented in these soft-wood pavements will be a dead loss, and it is hardly within the range of probability that there will be any further investments of that character. Washington city seems to be in a much worse condition than Pittsburgh, in consequence of the rapid decay of her wood pavements, and the question of repaving is becoming of importance there as here. The subject is engaging the attention of the scientific, as we learn from an article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, written by Mr. Adolf Cluss, of Washington, with special reference to the streets of that city. Mr. Cluss says:

"The most distinguished sanitarians of the age have established the fact that our modern cities are mostly so located that public health depends upon the most perfect drainage, and than upon rational conditions and modes of life. Enforced cleanliness and the progress of sanitary science, as they are followed by an enhanced vitality and elasticity of all human life by longevity of the inhabitants. Among sanitary works, improved pavements are classed along with sewerage, water supply and ventilation as under pressure: since it is a prime condition of public hygiene that every street and alley should drain as promptly and thoroughly as the houses erected on it. A proper observance of these maxims materially contributed to the reduction of the annual death rate of London within the last two centuries from forty-two to twenty-two per thousand, notwithstanding the unprecedented increase in the numbers and density of the population. An average decrease of thirteen per cent. in the death rate has been traced directly to the influence of modern sanitary works introduced into cities mostly during the last twenty years; and a thorough reform in pavements must give still more striking results."

The writer then discusses the various kinds of stone pavements, and the most valid objections—sanitary and other—against them. The suffocating dust which arises in dry weather from the macadam, is not only a source of annoyance and discomfort but a positive injury, in a sanitary respect, to the lungs of weak lungs. The stone block has also been found highly objectionable, owing to the accumulation of organic matter between the blocks, which infects the air with noxious exhalations. The clatter and clatter and racket of passing teams have been found injurious to persons of nervous temperament, and the noise is urged as a serious objection to stone block pavements. As to wooden pavements, their utter want of durability, even when "prepared"—(and Mr. Cluss thinks the "preparation" is worthless)—renders them objectionable on account of their dampness. Those which have been prepared with pyroligneous acid, which will probably, in our climate, many times outlast the best artificial composition yet known, as it is done in other countries. The admixtures and distillations from coal tar and pitch have been amply relied upon as the basis for artificial concrete, on account of a supposed resemblance to the native asphaltum. This method, however, is not sustained by modern scientific tests. Seen in thin layers under the microscope, the bitumen, the color of which is deep brown to black, gives not a transparent yellowish mass, while coal pitch is visible as dark opaque globules, which rest on an orange colored ground. This investigation of the mastic relied upon suffices to explain in one case the quality of toughness and holding power, and in the other that of brittleness.

THE DEATH OF WM. K. NIMICK.

Action of the Managers of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings and the Directors of the First National Bank.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, held on Tuesday, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

We have not assembled at this time for the transaction of our usual business alone, but to consider a matter which has come to us in the form of a solemnity far beyond that of the common things of life. Death has summoned us to come here to-day.

We are to read another chapter of the old, old story and thus follow in the footsteps of the reading and its end announce the going out and passing away of a life from among us for ever.

This life was a valued one, and we mark its departure as those who mourn a loss beyond repair.

Our number has met a sad break in the death of our friend and associate, William K. Nimick, and as we profoundly deplore this irreparable loss we know how hard it will be fitly to supply his place, we

Resolved, That our bank has lost in the death of Wm. K. Nimick one of its most faithful member, whose ripe experience and judgment made his counsel valuable, whose devotion to its interests was manifested practically and personally at all times, united as it was with the time of his decease, with many of the industrial interests of his native city.

Resolved, While we are submissive to this dispensation of Providence, yet we grieve that he has been called from us in the midst of great usefulness, and when his presence was as a tower of strength.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a warm friend and a genial companion whose personal amiability was as a fine flavor and bright character as valuable colleague, and one whose every action won for him the right to claim the highest titles, that can be won by honest man, and in every worldly sense to be esteemed the true gentleman.

Resolved, That we tender to his family our profound sympathy in this their hour of affliction, claiming for them in their sacred rights of bereavement, as we too mourn sincerely over this sad bereavement.

The Board of Directors of the First National bank, in session yesterday, paid the following tribute to the memory of the late W. K. Nimick:

With the deepest sorrow this board has learned of the death of William K. Nimick, who for nearly a quarter of a century has been associated with the management of this bank. Long years of intimate association in the Mc. bank, of course, had endeared him to us, and afforded fullest opportunity to judge every trait of his character.

We can say nothing that will enlighten the public as to his virtues, but we can, in the open book, read of all men. Still less can we say anything to alleviate the grief of that stricken household from whence his bright, cheerful presence has gone out forever. No words can tell what we feel to-day. We take from the bitterness of their sorrow.

We desire to place on record this testimony to the sterling worth of his character as a man, and our affectionate appreciation of him as a friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bear a willing but melancholy testimony to the character of our dead friend. We recognized in him a happy union of the noblest and best qualities of head and heart, combining to form the highest type of an upright, honorable business man. As a friend he was generous and unselfish, ever ready to assist and counsel. His unvarying kindness endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact; few men had warmer friends. As a citizen he was broad and enlightened in his views. Few men have done more for this city, and there are few whose loss will be so deeply felt.

Resolved, That these proceedings be entered on the minutes of the Board, and furnished the papers for publication.

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

Regular Weekly Meeting—Arrangements for the Day of Prayer and the National Convention.

The Allegheny County Temperance Alliance held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The Alliance was called to order at four o'clock, Mr. Rabe in the chair.

The first matter brought up was the day of prayer, appointed for the 30th inst.

The programme of exercises for the day, issued by the National C. T. U., was adopted.

Mrs. Duff suggested that the Temperance Committees be constituted for the day, to solicit from house to house, in the different churches, which was adopted.

The subject of the proposed National Temperance Convention in this city on the 12th of May, was next taken up.

The following call, prepared by Mr. Andrews, was adopted, and ordered to be published in the papers of Saturday:

The ministers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are called to the Temperance Alliance rooms on Monday, 26th inst., at eleven o'clock A. M., to consult with regard to the coming National Temperance Convention to be held in this city on the 12th of May. Arrangements are to be made which require the presence of all ministers of all denominations.

The consideration of the programme for the Day of Prayer was resumed.

A motion that the morning services of the Day of Prayer be held at the Alliance rooms was agreed to.

The following programme of subsequent exercises on said day was adopted: Afternoon prayer meeting at Dr. Hanna's church, and mass meeting in the evening at Bingham street church, South Side.

Adjourned.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Forthcoming Annual Meeting—Representatives from Allegheny County.

The American Medical Association will hold its next annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of May, 1875. The delegates selected by the Allegheny County Medical Society to represent the members in that important body are: Doctors A. M. Pollock, M. D., Agnew, R. B. Wilson, James McCann, Thomas J. Gallaher, C. B. King, J. B. Murdock, W. Snively, J. N. Benham, W. J. Asdale, J. J. Tyson, and W. J. Hamilton.

Distinguished members of the medical profession throughout the United States and Canadian will be representatives from the leading medical bodies of European nations, will be present in council for the consideration and discussion of subjects bearing upon the treatment of disease, the promotion of confidence, the abatement of human suffering, and the investigation of all questions bearing upon the physical health of humanity. These meetings best informed believe that a change is necessary. Burt's Grammar has also long been in use and a change will be pressed.

THE SECOND TRIAL.

Another Spelling Bee in which the Champions of the Two Cities Compete for Honors and Frizes—Allegheny Again Victorious.

The second intermunicipal spelling contest for the benefit of the relief societies of the two cities was held at the Academy of Music last night, and was largely attended. In the absence of Hon. F. R. Brunot, who had been announced as Judge, Mr. Wm. Little was selected to act in that capacity. Rev. Frazier and Rev. Gailly were chosen referees. Preliminary to the orthographical trial of skill Miss Rose McCleary recited "Kit Carson's Ride." The following spellers then took the positions respectively assigned them at the right and left of the stage.

Pittsburgh—W. R. Ford, Allee J. Jackson, E. M. Still, M. A. Stratton, L. P. Reeves, Ellen Black, J. B. Black, Hoppie Hamilton, T. H. Douglass, Jennie Cuddy, D. R. Brubaker, Mary L. Evans, John P. Scott, Jas. L. Harrison.

Allegheny—Annie E. Frazier, Lizzie V. Brown, Lucy Rogers, Lizzie Barton, Jannette Colvin, Lucinda Neely, Jennette Flannigan, Emma Thompson, Katie Strasser, John B. Kennedy, Wm. S. Beck, Edwin S. Craig, Dr. R. H. Gilliford, Wm. A. Maloney.

Prof Crane was appointed to pronounce from prepared slips, consisting of words compiled from Webster's Dictionary, for the first half hour, during which time the words missed were recorded by the referees. At the expiration of thirty minutes, it was found that the following contestants had been incorrectly rendered by the Pittsburghers: "Ossicle," "sycophant," "diaphonous," "eynosure" and "mimicking." The Newsboys medal was awarded. Upon announcement of the result the friends of the Alleghenians in the audience applauded vociferously. The enthusiasm having subsided, it was announced by the judge that the second half hour would be given to Prof. Monroe acting as pronouncer. The words selected for this occasion, were for the most part, of a scientific character, and not in frequent use, and in consequence it took but little more than half an hour to accomplish the work of determining upon the successful competitor. Below is given the names of the contestants, in the order in which they were retired, with the correct spelling of the words in which they failed. It will be noted that the spelling was for the most part inaudible, even to those nearest the stage, the audience was unable to get the incorrect orthography of the misspelled words, and it is therefore necessarily impossible to give the list of unfortunates: Jennette Flanigan, "acetous;" Jennette Colvin, "percolure;" Lizzie Brown and D. R. Brubaker, "aspergoire;" Mary L. Evans, "atoli;" J. L. H rrison, "avowcer;" J. P. Scott and Emma Thompson, "ayre;" John B. Kennedy and Alice Jackson, "bagnette;" W. S. Beck, "bevle;" E. S. Craig and L. P. Reeves, "basyle;" Dr. R. H. Gilleford and Ellen Black, "bathachologous;" J. B. Black and Annie E. Frazier, "bechic;" Hoppie Hamilton and Lizzie Rogers, "bschampare;" T. H. Douglas, "binocle;" Kate Strasser and D. S. Still, "bryparia;" Jennie Cuddy and Lizzie Barton, "bombyceous;" and W. R. Ford and Lucinda Neely on "bonnetiere."

Mr. Wm. A. Maloney being now left alone in his glory, took the first prize for himself and secured the other championship for the Alleghenians. Prof. Wm. R. Ford, who was the last of the Pittsburgh contestants to succumb, took the second prize, and Prof. D. R. Brubaker, who missed the first word, came in for the third. A gold medal, presented by Mr. Worcester was then presented to Mr. Maloney, a Webster's Unabridged to Prof. Ford, and a handsome pair of chromos called "Upsand Downs," representing the rival cities, to Prof. Brubaker. During the length of its cars, under auspicious and trying circumstances. As a means of production in redeeming mutilated currency is proportioned to the part of the note that is missing.

To these three medicines Dr. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Seaweed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver; removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Saturday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

SEEDS.

25 *Choice Varieties VEGETABLE or FLOWER SEEDS sent by mail for* $1.

8 *Choice Monthly ROSES, by mail for* $1.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. Free by mail.

BENJ. J. ELLIOTT & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEEDS. PLANTS. w8

A WOMAN'S movement of a novel and extraordinary character was inaugurated by a simple circumstance at the annual meeting in Milwaukee of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. In response to an appeal for contributions toward a Centennial Memorial Mission Fund, a lady present did not stop here. Among the articles she spark to kindle a flame of religious and charitable fervor among the ladies present. Purses were emptied in a twinkling and a perfect bonanza of rings, brooches, earrings, and jewelry of all sorts were hastily taken from the persons of the wearers and sent to the platform. The excitement did not stop here. Among the articles pledged were numerous valuable dresses, to be sold for the benefit of the glorious cause. The heathen in his blindness who could resist means of grace contributed from such a source deserves to die in ignorance of the Christianity which these self-denying ladies practice as well as preach.

The Allentown rolling mill and Lehigh Valley spike works are again running on full time.

THE WARD-SWORDS CASE.

The Alleged Robbers of the Butler County Man Committed for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon the case of "Cockey" Ward and Alex. Swords—whose arrest on the charge of robbing a Butler county farmer named Crawford, has been noted in these columns—came up for a hearing before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny.

Mr. Crawford, the farmer who was fleeced, testified that one day in October last he came to Pittsburgh with a load of hay, and having sold the same on Liberty street, near second avenue, he and the purchaser went into a saloon in the vicinity to "settle," which included taking two or three drinks. At the time the money was paid over the witness saw two men in the saloon, who looked like the defendants. He was not positive, however, that they were the persons he saw there. He soon afterward got on his wagon and started home. At the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets two or three men got into his wagon, stating that they wished to ride over to Allegheny. When the wagon reached the corner of Federal street and the Diamond, one of the men seized him by the neck and choked him, while the others rifled his pockets, taking all his money—about $160—and his watch, valued at about twenty-five dollars.

The important witness in the case was George Freedman, a young man residing on Fine street, this city. He testified that he was standing at the corner of Liberty and Sixth streets when Crawford's wagon passed; saw "Cockey" Ward and the other men get into the wagon; one of the men was Swords; knew Ward, and thought they were up to some thing; got in the wagon also, and rode across the bridge. Witness got out of the wagon at the Allegheny end of the bridge, and walked along Federal street, keeping the party in sight. At the Diamond he witnessed the perpetration of the robbing; when the robbers left the wagon, and were escaping with their booty, witness shouted, "What are you at now, Cockey?" Ward said, "D—m you, say nothing." The thieves ran along North Diamond and disappeared.

After hearing the above testimony the Mayor said he would require the defendants to find bail in $1,000 each for their appearance at court, to answer the charge of highway robbery. In default, they were committed to jail. Young Freedman stated to one of the detectives that a person representing Ward had requested him to leave the city, and he promised he would go to Crawford and induce him to "let up."

DEATH OF SIR JOSEPH HAWLEY.

LONDON, April 20.—Sir Joseph Hawley, well known in connection with the British turf, is dead.

Marine News.

BRISTOL, April 20.—The steamer Great Western, from New York, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 20.—The steamer Neckar, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 20, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93 5-16@93⅜; for account 93⅜. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 107; do 1867, 108; 10-40's, 103; new 5's 102. New York Central 94; Erie 27½@28; preferred 36. Tallow quiet at 41. Linseed oil 29. Refined petroleum 10½d spirits do 9s.

PARIS, April 20.—Rentes 65 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—United States bonds—5-20's 1867, 96⅝.

LIVERPOOL, April 20.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 8d. Orleans 8 7-16d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export and 5,200 American. Flour—Extra Western 22s. Wheat—Red winter 9s 3d@9s 4d; three days 10,000 quarters, of which 10,000 quarters were American. Corn 34s 9d. Pork 84s@85s. Beef—New American 82s 6d. Lard—American 69s. Bacon—New city cured 59s. Cheese—Fine American 72s. Tallow—American 42s 6d. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits do 8½d.

LONDON, April 20.—The *M